The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,330,327.

—There are no new developments in the temperance movement in Chicago.

—Ira Perley, ex-Chief Justice of New Hampshire, died on Thursday, aged 75.

—Lieut. General Sheridan and Major General Ord left Cheyenne for Omaha yesterday.

—Thos. A. Springer, State printer of California, died in San Francisco last Wednesday night.

—John Beggs and Mollie, his wife, were arrested in Omaha yesterday for robbing Hoffman, Treasurer of Stanton county, and were held in $1,500 bail each.

—The store of Joseph Fried, near Shelby Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, was burned by an incendiary last Wednesday night. Loss $5,000.

—The locomotive engineers, in session in Cleveland, appointed P. M. Arthur, of Albany, New York, to the position of Grand Chief Engineer, vice Charles Wilson, resigned.

—Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, has positively refused to interfere in the case of Rafferty, the thrice-convicted murderer of Policeman O'Meara in Chicago, and he will be hanged in the jail at Waukegan to-day.

—Chancellor Walker, of the Second Chancery Court of Memphis, has made a perpetual injunction restraining the Memphis and Paducah Railroad from collecting two hundred thousand dollars voted by Tipton county.

—United States District Attorney Peck has filed bills in the United States Circuit Court in Topeka, Kan., against the L. L & G. and M. K & T. railroads, for the purpose of testing their title to Osage ceded lands.

—St. Clair, arrested for arson in having set a fire in Portland, Oregon, at the time of the great conflagration on the 21 of August, has been acquitted. It was proved that he was thirty-five miles away at the time of the fire.

—Capt. Jno. S. McCune, a member of the firm of Gaty, McCune & Co., of St. Louis, founder of the Keokuk Packet Company, and for over forty years closely identified with river commerce, died on Thursday after a brief illness.

—A dispatch from Cheyenne states that passengers from Denver report that the Kansas Pacific Railway is blockaded by snow, there having been no trains into Denver since last Monday. The trains on the Union Pacific are on time.

—Several disasters at sea and on land are reported in Great Britain, caused by the gale of Wednesday, which was especially violent at Liverpool, Edinburgh and Shields. The schooner Emma Maria went ashore on the Scottish coast near Arberoth. Allon board were lost. A furious thunder storm passed over Dublin on Wednesday night, causing much damage.

—A dispatch from Fort Sully, D. T., states that Unkapapas Indians made a raid on the herders near the Grand River agency on the 22d instant, killing Private Collins of the Seventeenth Infantry and stealing several horses. They were followed in the direction of Standing Rock by a party of soldiers, but the trail was lost. The same dispatch states that the Indians intend to concentrate at the foot of the Black Hills by the 1st of April, preparatory to a general war upon the whites during the summer.

—A letter from Fort Clark, Texas, of the 20th, says the expedition that was to leave there on the 21st has been fitting out for a month. Four companies had already started, and three were to follow, including fifty Seminole and Tonkawana scouts, guides and interpreters. Their exact destination is unknown, but as the Indians are quitting Mexico in formidable numbers and gathering on the Pecos, it is thought the movement will be upon the villages some three hundred miles from there. The reinforcements will only follow McKenzie's trail, and see but little of what is going on. The pack trains carry 15 days' rations.

POMEROY.

—In the race to take place on March 28th on the Thames between Oxford and Cambridge, the betting is two to one in favor of Cambridge.

—The weather has been very tempestuous in Great Britain and on the coast. Much damage has been done to shipping.

CRIME

—"Big Frank," who escaped from the New Castle (Del.) jail on Tuesday night, was arrested in Philadelphia on Thursday.

—In Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday forenoon, a fire was started by an unknown man under the second story stairs of a public school house. The flames were discovered in time to permit their suppression before damage was done. Three hundred children in the upper rooms would have been cut off from escape except by the windows if the flames had progressed far. Another public school house was set fire on Tuesday.

FIRES.

—A destructive fire occurred at Evanston, Wyoming Territory, on Thursday. The best part of the town is gone.

NEW BRIGHTON.

The Recent Election—Council in Favor of New Water Works—The New Constitution and the Proposed Improvements.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW BRIGHTON, February 26, 1874.

Just now New Brighton is being more than ordinarily aroused on certain internal improvements, that, to say the least, will have the effect of waking the people up. At our last municipal election, a large number of our citizens thought it the proper thing to put in nomination and elect a Council on the water works issue. Accordingly, such action was taken, and when the returns were counted, it was found that eight of the nine gentlemen elected were in favor of water works, the other one being classed as doubtful, though being one of our most substantial and wide awake citizens. It was thought that he would give the subject an impartial investigation and act for the best interests of the town. We have a Water Council, but we haven't the works yet. It is doubtless a good thing to know that such a Council exists, and the prospect is good for improvements that will advance the interests of the borough, but it is very discouraging to be brought to a full stop in some other direction, not looked for.

Scores of our good citizens have been industriously delving into the mysteries of the new Constitution ever since this triumphant election. It was darkly hinted that there were sundry obstacles in the way of a constitutional character that might seriously impede the progress of the proposed improvement. A search disclosed the fact that we could only vote ourselves into an indebtedness of some twenty-eight thousand dollars, whereat a cry of anguish rose from the stricken friends of enterprise.

But let from the ashes of the little city there came a relief, and again the skies seemed to smile propitiously. I wonder if there ever was any subject that came to public notice that did not have a special law to its favor? At any rate it would seem to be the case in this State of special laws, that nothing was left to struggle alone, but the intervention of an enactment for its special benefit was always in order. Well, now, that's so exactly. Some two years ago our city fathers sent to the makers of laws, and got a comfortable little bill through, permitting the aforesaid fathers to make a bonded debt of eighty thousand dollars, and all for the erection of water works. Were it not for the alternation of hope and fear, that this neat little law might be rendered null by the provisions of the new Constitution, all would be serene and happy. But a doubt has arisen and a canvass of its merits has already begun. Very good authority declares the thing to be void, and very good authority declares it to be as valid as the Constitution itself. How that may be, time and the courts will settle and we shall know our fate.

On this question there are, as a matter of course, two parties, for and forenost. The former number about three fourths of the people, who claim more, and the other party the balance. All feel the need of something of the kind, and the opposition, whatever it may amount to, is not so much against the thing itself as against the manner of those in favor, being fearful that we may become hopelessly in debt, unless there is a strong conservative element developed to hold it to check. They would not go much beyond thirty thousand dollars for water works, while the radicals are in favor of such works even at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, or even a little more.

It is a good argument for the water people that there are no facilities for extinguishing fires in more than one-sixth of the whole of the town. A good, earnest fire, meaning business, could have things pretty much its own way in the best part of the town. And again, there are scores of our people who are dependent on public wells for all the water they use, which is certainly very unsatisfactory, not to say uncertain. But the conservative folks would not build expensive works for such objects as these, and, indeed, they present an array of facts and figures that seem to warrant them in making haste slowly. Let the agitation continue that good may come. One thing is certain, however, there is no lack of interest on the subject, and it has become, in a sense, almost equal to your "Water Commission," or later, "District Attorneyship" excitement.

R.

Tax on the Earnings of Manufacturing Associations.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 28.—Great dissatisfaction is manifested here at the proposed re-enactment by the Pennsylvania Legislature of the old law taxing the manufacturing associations and subjecting them to the visitation and espionage of State officers. This identical law was less than a year ago repealed with the strong recommendation of both Governors Geary and Hartranft in their messages, as being oppressive upon the manufacturing interests of the State.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

A Lively Day at the Capital.

The Legislative Reunion—The Gathering of Venerable Legislators—Reminiscences of Other Days—Speechmaking and Banqueting—Business in Both Houses.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1874.

SENATE.

Routine business of no special interest occupied the attention of the Senate to-day. Among the bills read in place were the following:

Mr. BUTAN—One for creating new counties.

Mr. MCCLURE—One for regulating the enactment of ordinances in cities.

Mr. HEILMAN one for the establishment of a State Homeopathic Insane Asylum, together with a bill for an appropriation for the benefit of the institution.

The act to regulate the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations was passed.

The act dispensing with jury trials on certain cases, was after amendment and some discussion voted down unanimously.

The remainder of the session was taken up with a discussion on the bill for the compensation of members.

HOUSE.

The Usury Bill.

The House took up the usury law this morning and after a brief discussion it was postponed.

Mr. NEWMYER, who has been one of its leading advocates, said that he would not now press the question, as his record was clear. He always believed the measure to be a just and proper one, and one we must come to change his views, however much he condemned the outrageous and disgraceful conduct of other parties for whose conduct neither he nor the friends of the bill were responsible.

The bill for a change of venue in certain cases, of a civil and criminal character, was called up and passed to a third reading.

"Slackwater" Not Relieved.

The bill for the regulation of taxes on private corporations came up, and was discussed.

Mr. CRUIKSHANK made an earnest effort to have the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Company exempted from some of the close conditions of the bill, but the effort was unsuccessful. The bill went over under the rules.

"Special Order."

The bill for the payment of the papers for advertising the new Constitution was made the special order for next Thursday.

Coal Commissioners.

Mr. NEWMYER called up his bill for the appointment of Coal Commissioners for Western Pennsylvania, and it was passed finally. The Board of Commissioners under the bill will consist of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor. They are to investigate and report upon the ventilation drainage and general condition of the bituminous coal mines of the State. They are to serve not longer than ninety days, and will have all expenses paid and receive five dollars a day as compensation.

Jerry Black on Temperance.

To-night the Committee on Vice and Immorality, of which Mr. Wainwright, of Allegheny, is chairman, held a conference with the friends and opponents of the local option law in reference to that measure. The chief feature of interest was the appearance of Judge Jerry Black before the committee, as an advocate for the temperance men.

The "Reunion".

The great event of the day was the Legislative Reunion, which was held this afternoon and evening. This was a reunion of the surviving members of all the State Legislatures previous to 1860. The gathering I believe was the outgrowth of an idea that owed its parentage to the Hon. Thomas J. Bigham of Pittsburgh. The matter has been under consideration for several months, and by means of correspondence and the press has been pretty well put before the public and the interested parties.

The "old stagers" commenced to arrive Tuesday night, and this morning there were about one hundred of them in the Capital. They were received this morning and provided with quarters by the local committee of arrangements, and after thus getting their bearings, whiled away the remainder of the morning in visiting the Senate and the House, and recalling memories of other days.

The "Reunion" proper was announced for three o'clock in the afternoon, and at that time the attendants took possession of the Hall of the House of Representatives which had been granted for their use. There was a goodly number of spectators in the galleries, the "older legislators" being in this respect more highly honored than is the general rule with their successors.

When they had all assembled, there was a little informal and preliminary canvassing and comparison of ages, and as a result the Hon. Hendricks B. Wright, of Wilkesbarre, was called to the chair, he being the oldest ex-Speaker present, having been Speaker of the House in 1841. Upon assuming the honor,

Speaker Wright Remarked,

"It affords me much satisfaction to be present with you. I cannot say that it is any part of my duty to return you any thanks, for it seems that your Presiding officer, by a sort of Divine right, as the oldest speaker present. I can therefore afford to be a little independent. [Laughter.] I understood there were three or four ahead of me and I therefore do not come prepared to make a speech. More than a third of century ago, I accepted and looking forward to the indefinite future, when we shall reach the respectable ages of Dr. Sturgeon and Walter Craig.

"Your Committee have procured the names of two hundred and twenty legislative and executive workers still living (I have no doubt a number of others equally worthy were not found), who did credit to their station in an age when such official positions were the synonyms of honor and integrity. We congratulate you, fellow members, that so many have been spared to reassemble in this chamber on this day and at this hour. Our object is a social reunion, irrespective of past or present political associations. We meet eye to eye, hand to hand, and heart to heart, to revive the friendships of a former generation. Let us reverently unite in breaking a sigh and dropping a tear to the memory of our departed associates, whose honored graves may be found in every church yard in the land. Tread lightly upon their sacred dust. Bright be the flowers and green the grass that covers their graves. Our good old Commonwealth, mother of us all, is slowly and surely moving onward to her destined position as the Empire State of our glorious Union. May her sons ever be found foremost in enterprise, first in intelligence, and above all most noted for their private and public virtues."

The assembly was then duly organized inaccordance with the programme previously arranged, which was as follows:

All (outside the Speaker chosen by senority) who have served as Speakers, shall be the Vice Presidents; the senior clerk of either branch present shall act as Chief Clerk; others who have served as clerks shall be his assistants, the senior Sergeant-at-Arms at either branch present shall act as Sergeant-at-Arms; others who have served as Sergeants shall be his assistants; the senior Door-keeper of either branch present shall act as Door-keepers; others who have served as Door keeper shall be his assistants; a member of the General Committee will name a Chaplain, who will precede further proceedings with prayer; a member of the Committee of Arrangements will state the provision made for the entertainment of the meeting; further proceedings will take place under the rules of the House of Representatives, prior to 1850, commencing with a call of the roll.

The assemblage being thus duly organized it was found that there were about one hundred members. Among the list of Allegheny members I noticed there were two omissions on the list I previously sent—Daniel McCurdy, of Elizabeth, who served in 1841, and John Riddle, of Robinson township, who served in 1845. Daniel Sherwood also, I see is credited on the printed lists of members, to Allegheny county, when he should be given to Tioga.

After the meeting had thus been duly organized,

Letters of Regret

were read, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE.—Your invitation was received, &c. * * * * I would be much pleased to meet all my legislative companions yet alive, especially those of the sessions of 1817, 1818 and 1819. The infirmities of old age are upon me, and I cannot, without injury, go from home in the winter. I take this occasion to congratulate you, brethren, on the present and future prospects of our country where peace and prosperity, civil and religious liberty are guaranteed to all, and when men opposed to each other in party politics can cordially unite in social parties, thus binding more closely the ties of natifinal brotherhood. We must not flatter ourselves that the Government will always act for the interest of the people. Bad men will practice fraud and bribery to get control of the Government and rob the people. Two strong political parties, free speech and a free press will be necessary to keep the Government in good running order. The party out of power will detect and expose the errors or bad legislation of the party in power, by which the mass of the people, who are sovereigns, will be schooled and enlightened in the principles of government. * * * *

DAILY GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

THE College Presidents have presented their case to the Legislature in behalf of exemption from taxation, ably and earnestly. Yet we doubt if they succeed in their purpose. The direct wording of the new Constitution is against them, although philanthropy and other considerations are on their side.

THE *Post* devotes itself to "libels," which it claims to have been perpetrated by other journals than itself during the recent canvass. Inasmuch as it has a libel suit on hand, as one of the legacies of the campaign, it strikes us that its comments on other papers are rather cool. It has more to say about its candidates now than it did during the canvass.

MUCH dissatisfaction is felt at the attempt to extend Forbes street along the hillside, from Murphy to Brady street. It is generally believed that there is no need of the street, as Fifth avenue will be capable of accommodating all the travel that will come into it from Forbes street; and besides the cost of the street between the points named will about absorb the value of the property along it.

THE Chicago *Tribune* states the Boston Collectorship difficulty as follows: "The removal of the Collector of the Port of Boston strongly illustrates the degradation of the Civil Service to the purposes of mere personal strife. Judge Russell was Collector of Boston, and was an honest, faithful, competent and satisfactory officer. Suddenly he was removed, and one Simmons, a local political striker, was nominated to the Senate as his successor." The truth is, Russell resigned of his own accord, and Simmons was then nominated, after which Russell wished to withdraw his resignation, but was not permitted.

WE REFER elsewhere to the President's message in behalf of the Centennial. It should be said, in this connection, that the bill providing for proper recognition has been very badly managed. In the House it was in charge of Mr. O'Neill, of Philadelphia, but during the absence of that gentleman from Washington, Judge Kelly brought up the measure, with a view of securing glory to himself, but only succeeded in securing defeat for the bill. In the Senate yesterday Mr. Cameron certainly did unwisely in forcing the question of considering the bill, thus getting for it a backset. It is a movement that should be carefully and properly managed.

GENERAL BUTLER is not careful at all to conceal his hostility to the press, although speciously calling it opposition to the evils of journalism. He selects the worst type of papers, fairly daguerreotypes their peculiarities, and then assumes that all the press of the country is of this order. This is not true. As a rule, the press seeks to avoid a display of the bad qualities of life that is revealed in society, and to our positive knowledge, much is either suppressed or so stated as to avoid an improper influence upon the general public. General Butler assumes also that persons predisposed to crime are thus aided to ascertain secure methods which will enable them to commit crime undetected. Such persons will commit crime at all hazards. Nothing is better known than that almost every fresh act of murder has peculiarities of its own, that make it very unlike any other case. We do not plead for the repeal of the law prohibiting the franking privilege because it benefits the press—it will not do it. The persons benefited are subscribers, not publishers,—the people, not a few persons engaged in the newspaper business. The real *animus* of Butler's speech is against the people, and he should not complain, when he misrepresents the press, if he is misrepresented in turn. He certainly does not accord much courtesy to presumed enemies.

THE defeat of the British army in Ashantee, is assumed to have occurred, the English so regarding it. If this proves to be a fact, it will greatly tarnish the reputation of Sir Garnet Wolsley. The Ashantee King offered his submission, provided his capital city, Coomassie, was not entered. The English General, probably with the view of absolutely humiliating him, refused this concession, and marched on toward Coomassie. His troops became separated, one body being sixteen miles from the other, and while in this situation the Ashantees made their attack, and committed considerable havoc.

—Late dispatches from Sir Garnet Wolsley entirely change the face of affairs in Ashantee. A victory has been gained by the English troops, Coomassie captured, and the army is about to set out on a return march. This entirely changes the face of original dispatches, and puts matters in a favorable light. There was great anxiety felt, as it has been thought that the expedition had succeeded in overcoming great obstacles, and was certain of eventual triumph. Reports of disaster, occurring to an army far in the interior of a strange country are apt to be magnified very greatly, and this has been the case with that reported of the British army. We are gratified at the fortunate termination of an enterprise at once difficult and dangerous. It has, if we may accept the situation as it now appears, been a well managed and highly successful affair.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The President has sent a message to Congress, presenting the merits of the Centennial, and urging definite action in reference to it. He claims that a national character should be given to the enterprise at once, as if Congress will not sustain it, it should be abandoned. He admits that it will cost more than can be derived from the Exposition itself, and intimates that an appropriation sufficient to cover this deficiency should be made by Congress, to be paid by the national treasury. The propriety of this will not, we judge, be for a moment questioned. The Centennial will confer benefits on the country at large, and be a national event. The President proposes, so soon as Congress takes proper action, to invite other nations to participate in the Exposition, thus making our country the chief object of the world's attention on the anniversary of the centenary of our Independence. We presume Congress will do liberally, but the spirit of delay is upon it, and it is difficult to say when we shall have action. Certainly the sooner the better.

"THE RIGHT TO BOLT."

Our neighbor, the *Dispatch*, discusses, in a very commendable spirit, the proposition briefly stated in the above caption, using a paragraph from our article on "Party Fealty," as illustrative of our views, but claims that in practice we are less liberal than we are in theory. Every case must, of course, be considered on its own merits, —so that it is impossible to discuss this unless a specific case were referred to. There are very many considerations involved. Are party principles endangered, directly or remotely? Is the opposing candidate better than that nominated by the Republican party? Will the tendency to bolt, once started become chronic and demoralizing? We think we know of instances where this has become the case,—bolts at first managed, let us say, from pure motives, have, from the very force of success, become chronic and demoralizing. Let us add, it is also a question whether Reforms cannot be better reached within than without a party? The *Dispatch* will remember our great Reform movement, which was only an organized bolt. Yet it developed weak candidates, and did no practical good. Still further, once admit the theory that objectionable candidates may be readily bolted from, and it will be hard to put up a candidate against whom no objection will be found. But we will let the *Dispatch* speak for itself:

Primary meetings are in no sense a contract, save in so far as may involve the candidates who seek nominations thereat. These, by specific pledges, bind themselves to abide by the result. The masses of the party do not. A party means nothing more than a number of voters working in a common channel for a common end. Each is, or ought to be, impelled to exertion simply by his own individual estimate of the worthiness of the end, and the wisdom of the course through which such end is sought to be attained. Men are in this way led to co-operate on one issue; unanimity of thought continues, and they unite on another; and still on another, until gradually becoming accustomed to working together, a strong spirit of sympathy is engendered.

This does not fully state the case. Primary meetings are features of party machinery. A political organization is made up of persons who unite in the acceptance of certain political principles, usually stated in what are called platforms. This is the bond of unity. All who thus join themselves together recognize the right of any in their number to be candidates for office. Primary meetings are the machinery made use of to determine which of several candidates the majority of the party prefers. It is considered a matter of honor to abide by the decision of the majority. Of course any person has a right to refuse to abide by the decision of the majority, just as he has a right to be indolent, or to play games of chance, or do many detrimental things. But it will be remembered that submission to the will of the majority is the very foundation principle of our safety as a nation. We simply state our deliberate judgment when we say, that all who participate in the primary meetings are bound, in honor, to support the candidate selected by those primaries. To admit anything else is to admit a principle, that, carried a little farther, serves to subvert the government itself. Suppose, for example, a person, deemed objectionable, is nominated and then elected to office Will not the same principle that leads to bolting the nomination, also lead to bolting his election? This is the South American idea. There an election is quite certain to be followed by a revolution—why? Because the minority generally refuse to abide the decision of the majority. And this was the exact cause of our civil war. Says the *Dispatch* farther:

Members of a party have a perfect right to bolt at any time, under any circumstances. It is the advisability of bolting, not the right, that must be discussed; for about the right there can be no question. And as to the advisability, we are of opinion that when unscrupulous men by their hold upon the party machinery are enabled to, and do pervert it from the original purpose of promoting the good, to the low and sole object of advancing their own private fortunes without any regard to the public—the best Republicans are those who do bolt, and who by bolting instruct unworthy adventurers that the Republican organization was not created or maintained merely for a clever lift to ambitious or greedy intriguers into places of honor or profit.

This sounds well, but let us look at it. That they have a legal right cannot of course be disputed. There is no law bearing on the subject,—and in the absence of law, there is no restraint. It is, however, a question of moral right. If a person absents himself from primaries, and assumes an independence of parties, he is free from all obligation, as regards parties. But where a man assumes the obligation of a party, joins in its contests, attends its primaries, records his vote, and persuades others to vote for his candidate, a different case exists. He is bound, by every consideration of honor, and of morality, to abide the result of the primaries he attends. Not to do so, is to assert the pernicious doctrine that the minority is not under obligation to submit to the majority. We do not think any person of sober thought will be ready to admit the propriety of allowing a minority to dominate.

But our neighbor states an extreme case, in justification of its ideas. We doubt if such cases often exist, but even when they do, we believe that an effort at the primaries, equal to what must be put forth to defeat obnoxious candidates, would generally result in the nomination of right candidates. Hence it is that we teach, as a duty, first to attend the primaries, and then stand by the nominees. If this were generally done, neither corruption nor bolting need exist in our politics. We thus think that the proper doctrine to teach is that of attendance at primaries, as there any danger that exists can be best met and defeated; and as all classes have equal rights under our political system, we believe it advisable that our best classes submit if occasionally other and less worthy classes succeed in securing a nominee. Once admit as a principle, the doctrine that a minority shall refuse to submit to the majority, and we have a principle developed that may grow until the very foundations of our Government are endangered. If bolts must be had, they should be considered as exceptional events, justified by the particular emergency that occasioned them, and not endorsed as a principle, or element of party policy.

CARRYING STOVES.

Which End is the Lightest?

A reader who was recently married writes us, asking which end of a stove is the lightest? We really wish we knew, but we don't. A stove is very deceiving, and one has to become well acquainted with a new one to find its points of advantage. Our friend should not be too hasty in taking hold of a stove. A stove that is to be moved should be visited in the still watches of the night before, and carefully examined by the light of a good lamp. The very end we thought the lightest may prove the heaviest, in fact, is extremely likely to, or it may be that the lightest end is the most difficult to get hold of and hang on to. It is a very distressing undertaking to carry a half ton stove by your finger nails, with a cold blooded man easily holding the other end, and a nervous woman, with a dustpan in one hand and a broom in the other, bringing up the rear and getting the broom between your legs. In going up stairs, it is best to be at the lower end of the stove. Going backwards up a stairway with a stove in your hands requires a delicacy of perception which very few people possess, and which can only come after years of conscientious practice. If you are below, you have the advantage of missing much that must be painful to a sensitive nature. The position you are in brings your face pretty close to the top of the stove, and as no one can be expostogizes as the cavalcade dashed by, and with grinning and wild hallooing, blessed the gentlefolk or shouted huzzahs.

A visit I paid next morning to the kennels was interesting to me. First I saw the kitchen, where, in great iron kettles, the porridge is boiled for the hounds, and the meat when they get any; then I saw the dining-hall, a square, stone flagged court, with troughs where the animals are fed, and then I was taken to the kennels proper,—a yard surrounded with low houses, in which, on low, wooden platforms, covered with straw sat, or lay, fifty friendly-looking, sleepy-eyed, mottled hounds. There are ninety altogether in this pack, but when I visited them, forty were out walking with their keepers, and I met them later, trotting quietly along, with all their forty tails high in the air, a singular sight enough to one unaccustomed to it.

I could dilate indefinitely upon the beauties and pleasures of that pleasant

OUR IRISH LETTER.

A Visit to a Country House and a Sight of a Fox Hunt, with a Call on the Hounds in their Kennels.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

DUBLIN, February 11, 1874.

Every one in America has doubtless heard of fox hunting, and has a general idea of the thing; but few, comparatively, have had any chance of seeing and experiencing the incidents of a hunt. This, at any rate, was my case until last week, and it was with pleasure that I accepted a cordial invitation from the master of the fox hounds in the garden county of Ireland, to go down and spend a few days with him, and see for myself how the thing is done.

Accordingly my friend and I started on the noon train on Monday, and in about three hours reached our station, where we found an outside car awaiting us, and, after a pleasant drive through a highly cultivated, rich looking country, reached our destination in time for that cosy meal, dear to the hearts of all British matrons and spinsters, five o'clock tea. That being partaken of in the leisurly manner which is necessary thereto, and a little gossip about town matters and things having been indulged in, in the easy chairs before the pleasant wood fire, the sound of the gong suddenly warned us how time flies, by the announcement that it was time to dress for dinner.

Of course there was a pleasant dinner, as is the wont with Irish country houses, with plenty of flowers adorning the table, good eatables well cooked, and drinkables properly served, and a few pleasant neighbors invited in for company.

Of course there was much talk, generally about foxes and horses, or snipe shooting, which was the only kind in season; and, after the ladies were all gone, horses, and dogs, and foxes, were still discussed. Then, later, in the drawing-room, we had some music, and before long it was bed-time.

It was with a good deal of interest that I got out of bed the next morning and looked out of the window. It was a gothic window, and its stone arch and all the side of the square tower adjoining it, were glistening with a slight frost in the rays of as bright and clear a sun as ever illuminated a July day, whilst among the leafless branches of a gnarled and twisted, lichen-covered old oak tree, robin and thrush, linnet and blackbird, chaffinch and tom-tit, kept up a most melodious discussion. Beyond the oak stretched lawn, and field, and meadow, enlivened with browsing cattle and meditative blackfaced southdowns. A sparkling brook, dignified here with the title of river, divided the landscape which was bounded in the horizon by the irregular outlines of a mountain range with one huge dome conspicuous among the others, not only by its size, but from the dainty cap of lace-like strips and shreds of fleecy cloud, which hid its summit from the world below. To the right, partly hidden by the swelling bosom of the field, so that only one bit of white wall, containing a latticed window, and the whole of the thatched roof with its green houseleeks and blackened chimney, could be seen, was a cottage of that picturesque nature which gives so homelike and yet so foreign an impression to any landscape when viewed by American eyes.

I was satisfied with the day and what it showed me, and it was not very long before I was enjoying all the chat and circumstance of glorious breakfast.

A walk over the demesne, an inspection of horses and cattle, a look at a new double-shared plow, which is in high favor with the master, or saunter into the pride of the place, a grove of yews and hollies, many centuries old, whose stems are like the fluted pillars of an antique church, with aisles between as dimly and religiously dark, while the leaves of some of the hollies are white as the wax they resemble. All this before eleven o'clock, the time for the meet, when carriage after carriage drives up in front of the castle, bringing ladies in their habits and gentlemen in pink coats, white cords and top boots, while grooms in immoveable lead the saddled steeds up and down on the lawn. At last the master emerges in full paraphernalia, perfect in gear from the velvet-covered iron skull-cap, down to the spurs and whip. In a moment he mounts, the keepers and whippers-in throw open the gates of the demesne and fifty mottled hounds trot out full of life and eager for the sport, but completely conscious of their duties and obedient to the slightest crack of whip or sound of horn.

It is a brave sight to see. Those scores of gaudy gentlemen and graceful ladies mounted on prancing, capering, silken-haired hunters; those eager leaders and whippers-in; on foot, thronging the roadsides, those fifty handsome dogs trotting along together, with their fifty tails held aloft and waved with hope and expectation, and finally a mob of carriages, phaetons, landaus and wagonettes, filled with ladies and children. So it moves along the lovely country road, completely overarched by trees for perhaps half a mile; then the master orders the hounds to be taken into the fields; the horsemen follow, and the carriages and their occupants alone keep to the road, driving frantically from point to point as this or that is deemed the most likely to afford a view of the proceedings.

The February sun shines down as bright and warm as May, and many a horse shows the effects of such unwonted heat by his rough, damp, foam-flecked sides. Two or three promising covers are drawn by hounds and men, while the equestrians watch expectantly on all sides; but no fox appears. At last the master gives the word to try a certain gorse covert on a certain hill and near a certain wood, which was never known to fail. Off go the hounds and off rides everybody, over fence and hedge, straight as the crow flies for the point of interest. It's a large, straggling gorse covert, spread over half a great hillside. People scatter out around it, the dogs dash in, there is a moment of suspense, and then a single loud melodious bay announces that the trail is found, and now we see a small, red, sharp-faced animal dart out of the furze and up the hillside into the wood; but the place was full of foxes, for on two sides reynard is also seen, and amid confusing sounds of "Yoick! yoick!" from every side, the pack is divided and some follow one trail and some another, until the mellow horn of the master brings them all down to their work in pursuit of the one which entered the wood. Then it is a *pele mele* ride across country, leaping and scrambling and galloping. Here a blonde English woman, in tall silk hat and dark blue habit, whips her grey mare almost to the very front. Yonder a bay steed gallops riderless across the fields, but no one has time to make query as to what has happened. Onward, right onward, is the motto which all have adopted. A bog is in the way, a little stray bit of bog, but large enough to utterly strand one galloping horse whose rider curves gracefully over his head and lands head down, shoulder deep in the mire. One or two good Samaritans check their headlong career long enough at this to find out that barring mud and muck, the unfortunate man is none the worse for the accident and then, on they go again. But the end is near at hand; a wire fence has brought all to a stand still. Horses can't jump wire fences because they don't see them. One gentleman shrewdly hangs his coat across the top wire and so go his horse over, but it is a dangerous experiment, and all are riding around. When the dismal news comes that the fox had found an unstopped earth and escaped. So, after consultation, the master's horn is again blown, the pack collected and the hack track taken to the gorse where the fox had been found and where another is hoped for.

I would tire you if I detailed all the events of that pleasant day. It is enough to say that two other foxes were started and lost, for the day was too bright for the scent to hang well; but at length a fourth fox was found, and, after an exciting run of half an hour, was killed with *eclat*.

It is curious what these clever animals will do in their efforts to elude their pursuers. The day before I got there one had sprung twenty feet or more down into a quarry, and one hound followed it and killed it there, while the master told me that an old story often told had been exemplified before his eyes last month, when a hard pressed fox ran up a cottage roof and plunged down the chimney, scattering the embers below and startling an ancient crone of nearly eighty years, whose nerves, if she had any, could scarcely have been soothed by the whole pack of hounds bursting into the house and killing the fugitive at her feet. She was in at the death, no doubt, and well deserved the honor of receiving the brush. The peasantry, as well as I could see, enjoyed the sport almost as well as the gentry, as scores of them followed on foot and others came rushing out of cottages as the cavalcade dashed by, and

A visit I paid next morning to the kennels was interesting to me. First I saw the kitchen, where, in great iron kettles, the porridge is boiled for the hounds, and the meat when they get any; then I saw the dining-hall, a square, stone flagged court, with troughs where the animals are fed, and then I was taken to the kennels proper,—a yard surrounded with low houses, in which, on low, wooden platforms, covered with straw sat, or lay, fifty friendly-looking, sleepy-eyed, mottled hounds. There are ninety altogether in this pack, but when I visited them, forty were out walking with their keepers, and I met them later, trotting quietly along, with all their forty tails high in the air, a singular sight enough to one unaccustomed to it.

I could dilate indefinitely upon the beauties and pleasures of that pleasant place, of the breed of setters, which has been for a century unlainted, of the glorious country houses, with their gardens and pleasure grounds, of the neat and handsome cottages, with their prize gardens, which contrast so favorably with some I have seen in other parts of Ireland; but I have already filled my usual space, and dare not encroach further on the columns of the GAZETTE. W. K.

PERSONAL.

SANTA ANNA has sailed from Havana for Mexico.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, is said to be worth $7,000,000, gold.

THE Mayor of St. Louis says that he shall leave office $20,000 poorer than he entered it.

PRINCE LOUIS of Hesse is reported to have been referred to mamma by the Princes Beatrice of England.

GEN. ARAOS, Commanding General of the Vuelta Abaja department, has arrived at Havana to consult with Captain General Jovellar.

ELDER GORDON, of Virginia, says that he has baptized over 1,000 converts and received only $7 for his services. Cheap washing; 7 mills apiece.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI has issued a circular stating that the existence of the pretended bull for regulating the election of a future Pontiff is purely apocryphal.

GOVERNOR DINGLEY, of Maine, is named as the possible successor of Senator Hamlin, to be elected next winter. But Senator Hamlin will make a strong effort for re-election.

DEAN HOOK, of Chichester, in going recently to the altar for the communion office, slipped and fell heavily. He cut his lip against the marble, and was very much shaken.

COL. MASON W. TAPPAN, a prominent Liberal Republican and ex-Congressman of New Hampshire, has written a letter declaring his intention to vote for the Republican candidate for Governor in that State.

CHARLES KINGSLEY says he is especially struck with the capacity of Americans for public speaking, and that he heard last week half a dozen better speeches thrown off upon the spur of the moment than he would have heard in England in twelve months.

A LADY in Kingston, N. H., has died of "progressive locomotor ataxia." It was the general impression among her acquaintances, as soon as her disease became known, that she never could recover. The London *Spectator* says the late Gladstone Ministry died of the same disease.

FANNIE LARRIMORE, of Hall's Cross Roads, Queen Anne county, Md., can go into a trance when she likes, and come out when she pleases. During her absence from the world she visits all the localities in the upper and lower regions, and interests her friends by a description of her travels.

GENERAL BANKS, in a late lecture, made a very interesting and instructive examination of many of the popular questions of the day. He says, in speaking of the enormous fortunes of our Scotts and Vanderbilts, that twenty years ago he had predicted that fortunes of from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000 would not be at all uncommon. To-day he would predict that in the future fortunes of from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 would be possible, though rare. Wealth is no source of danger. Wealth is power, it is true, but so is a lucifer match or a revolver. Properly restricted in its uses no danger was to be apprehended from great wealth.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SEVERAL hundred Chinese have arrived at Havana from the Torcha.

An aid-de-camp to the Captain General of Cuba has died of the vomito.

SPAIN has the largest legation in Washington. It consists of eight members.

ALL the Spanish war vessels except the Arapiles and Fernando El Catalico have left Havana for a cruise.

THE Richmond *Whig* says: "Some of the most distinguished families in Virginia are of Indian descent, and are proud to own it."

THERE has never been a clergyman, lawyer, physician, editor, deacon, steward, church warden, class leader nor son of a clergyman in the New Hampshire State Prison.

THE officers of the Erie Railroad announce that the strike is at an end, and the men have returned to work. Word has been sent to the agents in the west to resume the sale of tickets.

CHIEF JUSTICE DUVAL and Judge Badgeley, of Canada, have sent in their resignations, and Judge Monk has received a year's leave of absence. This settles the difficulty between the Montreal Bench and Bar.

AN old bachelor says that giving the ballot to women would not amount to anything, practically, because they would keep saying that they weren't old enough to vote until they got too old to take any interest in politics.

THE French-Canadian societies of this country, benevolent and protective, and societies agitating the question of annexation, have formed a central union, and will hold a Convention in New York city next Summer.

A KENTUCKY Legislator who had been absent from his seat for several days, was asked what was the matter. "Well, folks call it nervous chills; others pronounce it a kind of an affection of the heart; but, to be candid, I call it a plain case of old fashioned drunk."

THE bankruptcy of Mr. L. A. Terrens, of Bangor, Me., reveals the fact that he is owing Miss Annie Louise Cary $800; Mrs. J. Houston West, $200; Flora E. Barty, $2; H. C. Barnabee, $275; M. W. Whitney, $150; J. Packard, $175; Wendell Phillips, $40; White, Smith & Perry, $200, and Oliver Ditson, $100.

JAMES C. KING, who shot Anthony P. O'Neil in New York on November 18, 1872, was placed on trial on Thursday on a charge of murder. O'Neil was a friend of and witness for Mrs. King in a suit for divorce. The trial of King has been delayed owing to his complete prostration betimes from consumption.

COLONEL ROBERT HARLAND, colored, special agent of the Postoffice Department, with headquarters stationed at Cincinnati, has been removed. The order to take effect on the 1st of March. Geo. B. Johnson has been appointed in his place. The salary is sixteen hundred dollars a year, and three dollars a day traveling expenses.

THE Roman Catholic's Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia had a grand demonstration at the Academy of Music last Wednesday evening. The building was crowded with a large number of clergy and laymen, together with many Protestants on the stage. The exercises consisted of addresses, music and the reading of encouraging letters from bishops throughout the country.

THE annual consumption of lumber in the Northern States is estimated at about seven billions of feet, and the entire supply of all the States at one hundred and five billions. A proper husbanding of these resources, which is made the more easy by the present extensive use of iron, brick and stone for building purposes, with ample provision for reproduction, will give this county enough lumber supply for all time to come.

LORD GEORGE MANNERS formed an "industrial partnership" with the laborers on one of his farms, about two years ago. The experiment was a secret one, but its complete success has led Lord Manners to publish an account of it. He won the good will of his tenantry and made more money than he had before. Half the profits above 10 per cent. are allotted to the laborers. Their share for the last year was about $184. As there wages during the year aggregated $3,377, the "dividend on labor" was a trifle more than ½ per cent.

IT is now said that the late attempt to assassinate Iwakura, one of the most liberal minded of the Japanese statesmen, was instigated by some of his political opponents. It appears that, returning from the palace to his house in his carriage he fell asleep, and was attacked by fifteen or twenty men. He received a sword thrust in the back. In jumping out of the carriage he fell, struggled to his feet and ran to a wall. While trying to scale the wall he was cut again and fell on the other side, rolled eighty feet down an embankment into the water, and was saved from drowning by holding on to the bushes on the margin. His driver was severely wounded. Iwakura finally crept up the bank, and was met by an officer sent by his family to search for him.

HUMOROUS.

THE Port Jarvis *Gazette* says that tall women may be called "linked sweetness long drawn out." Many married men will testify that this is overdrawn.

SAID a pompous husband, whose wife had stolen up behind and given him a kiss, "Madam, I consider such an act indecorous." "Excuse me," said the wife, "I didn't know it was you."

A STRONG-MINDED female, who was arguing the other day that the condition of a married woman was slavish, was effectually silenced by her opponent, who said, "It is not slavish, but it is high-menial."

THEY'RE singing these lines in Ohio, now:

Rouse, thee! O despondent brother,
Cheer with hope these days of pain;
When this whisky war is over,
We'll, O we'll get drunk again.

"WHAT makes that man stand up there?" asked a little six-year-old of his mother, referring to the statue of Daniel Webster in front of the State House. "That is not a man, my son; it is a statue," replied the lady. "Well, I thought he was up there to shovel off the snow."

"I WONDER," the fair Ethelreda said, while the tear drops shone in her mournful eyes, "why the brazen-lunged mule in the cow shed ever heaveth such deafening, plaintiff sighs?" "My faith, lady sister," Alphonso replies, while he pensively played with his terrier pup, "its a downhearted beast, and whenever he cries you may know he is trying to brays himself up."

A REVIVAL Committee addressed a note to the feamale teachers of a seminary, asking them to attend the meetings, in which they were told they might occupy the "galry." One of the invited asked, "What is a 'galry?'" and was replied to by another: "You know a rookery is a place for rooks; ergo, a galry is a place for gals."

Minnesota Railroads.

The annual report of the Minnesota Railroad Commissioner for the year ending September 1, 1873, shows that at the close of last year there were 1,908.68 miles of railroad in the State, with an equipment consisting of 252 locomotives (0.13 per mile), 117 coaches and 64 baggage, mail and express cars, or 181 passenger-train cars in all (0.09 per mile); 5,356 freight cars (2.8 per mile); 306 "other" cars (chiefly hand cars and service cars), and 14 snow ploughs. The Minnesota railroad property is represented by an aggregate of $28,564,870 of capital stock and $78,895,786 of bonds outstanding. The capital stock per mile is quite light, being $14,966 per mile of road completed, but the bonded debt is extraordinarily heavy, being $41,335 per mile. The weight of the bonded debt comes chiefly, however, from the lines of four companies—the Southern Minnesota, the St. Paul and Pacific, the Lake Superior and Mississippi, and Northern Pacific. These companies, with 979 miles of road, or a little more than one-half in the State, have an aggregate bonded debt of $49,035,836, or five-eighths of the whole, it being at the rate of $50,100 per mile, from these companies' lines. For the 930 miles of the other companies the average bonded debt is $32,107 per mile.

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C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. McNeil, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 27, 1874.

Money plentiful,—demand light,—expresses the general financial situation. We have already mentioned the influences at work that promise activity in the early Spring, but these are yet merely preliminary. The tendency toward an improved real estate market is the marked feature of the situation.

There was a strong stock market yesterday, but the recovery was small, and the activity is slight. New York waits on Congress.

In Chicago business in financial circles and in general trade is very dull, as is shown by the clearings of the banks, which have dwindled down to an average of less than $2,000,000 per day, and to-day were only $1,600,000,—only a little over half the average daily clearing in the month of January. Deposits at the banks are very light. Money is abundant, and the demand for accommodation is less than it was a week ago. There is very little preparation being made to pay for grain to come in on option contracts on the first day of March.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Navigation Company, the revenues are reported at $1,946,503, of which over a million and a half was from the company's roads and canal, the residue from profits on Lehigh coal, royalty, rents, &c. The expenses were $1,284,484, included in which is $1,405,189 of interest account for 1873, showing a deficit of $35,380. The coal tonnage for the year was 3,176,280 tons, against 2,702,705 tons in 1872, an increase of 385,575 tons. The coal production of the company was 909,373 tons, against 799 654 tons the year previous, an increase of 109,719 tons. There was not only an increased volume of business for the year but at mere remunerative prices. The gain in revenue has been $518,073, accompanying which, however, are increased charges to the amount of $277,528, largely for account of interest, in extricating the company from its financial embarrassments during the September panic.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	We'day.	Th'day.
Gold closed at	112¾	112⅝
U. S. sixes—1881—coupons	120⅜	120¼
Do., do. 1881		119½
5-20 1867	117⅜	117¼
5-20—1868,	119⅜	119⅜
" 1868	119¾	119¾
" 1865 new	119⅜	119⅜
" 1867.	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	119¾	119¾
10-40's	113¾	113
10-40's—coupons	116	116
Currency 6's	118¾	118¾
New 5 per cents	114⅜	114⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104⅝	104⅝
Erie	41	41¼
R. H. & R.	15	15¼
St. Paul	46	46¾
Do. preferred	78¾	78¾
Michigan Southern	81¾	81¾
Do. Central	89¾	89
North Western Common	97¾	98¼
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾
Rock Island	106¾	107⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97	97¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	42⅜
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	78¾
Illinois Centralspl	93	93
Union Pacific	34¾	35
Toledo & Wabash	31	31
Harlem	131	133¾
Chicago and Alton	101	101¾
Adams Express	91	93¼
American Express	64¾	65
U. S. Express	72	72
W., Fargo & Co. Express	78	79
I. C.		104
Canton	81	73

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 18 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	We'day	Th'day
Penna. Central	85¾	85
Reading	87¾	87¾
United Cos. of N. J.	125¾	125¾
Camden & Amboy	174	174
Lehigh Valley	60	60¼
A. W. R. R. 7-30	98	98
Central Transportation	33¾	33¾
Empire do.	20¾	20¾
Penna Scrip div.		98

NEW YORK, February 26, 1874.

Money was very easy, and offered at the close at 3 per cent. The customs receipts were $252 000. Sterling was dull at 483@483¼ for sixty days and 486¼@486¾ for sight. Gold was dull, closing at 112¾ after selling at 112⅝. The carrying rates were 2 to 4. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $57,000. The clearings were $26,000,000. Governments were steady. State bonds were quiet. Stocks were very dull until 2 P. M., when the whole market improved on advices from Washington that the discussion of financial questions in the Senate had been postponed until Tuesday next. The transactions were light. The principal dealings were in Western Union, Wabash, Lake Shore, Northwest, Erie and Union Pacific. The market closed strong.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120¾; 5-20's '62, 117¾; do. '64, 115¾; do. '65, 116¼; do. '65, new, 113¾; do. '67, 120¾; do. '68, 119¾; new 5's, 114¾; 10 40's, 116; currency 6's, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 59; do. new, 59; Virginia, new, 40; do. old, 35; North Carolina, old, 35; do. new, 32.

Stocks.—Canton, 72; Western Union Telegraph Co., 78¾; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 93¼; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 64¾; United States Express, 72; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 41¾; do. preferred, 74; Harlem, 131¾; do. preferred, 129; Michigan Central, 89; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97¾; Northwestern common, 98¼; do. preferred, 74¾; Rock Island, 107¼; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 46¾; do. preferred, 78¾; Toledo & Wabash, 30¾; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 12; do. preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 100¼; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 32¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 81; Burlington & Quincy, 106, ex. div.; Lake Shore, 81¾; Panama, 313¾; Illinois Central, 104; Union Pacific, 35; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union, 85; Hartford & Erie, 1¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111.

LONDON, February 26—5 P. M.—The proportion of the bank reserve to the liabilities, which was last week 45¾ per cent., is now 48. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was 417,000. Consols 92@92¾ account, 92¾; 5 20s of '65, 109; do '67, 109¾; 10 40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central 95¾; Erie, 48¾; do preferred, 68.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 26.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1.67. Corn quiet at 80c. Barley inactive; Canada offered at $2.00.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 26, 1874.

Quite a number of our produce and grain dealers reported business as having been very dull to pay, and the deserted appearance of the streets corroborated their statements; however, trade is generally a little slow at this particular time, and we are inclined to the belief that it is not much, if any, worse than ordinary. Flour is dull and weaker, and the demand for the leading grocery staples is by no means active, although prices have undergone no quotable change for some days past.

APPLES—The demand continues very meagre, but the supply is light, and prices remain unchanged; $2 @2.50 ₱ brl. for common to fair, and $3@5 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—6@7c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Choice navies selling at 2.25 ₱ bushel in the trade, and $2.40@2.50 in small lots.

BUTTER—There is no abatement in the demand, and notwithstanding it continues to come in freely, and is bringing as much here as it will in the east, there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote at 30@35c. according to manner of packing; 35@40c for medium to good, and 38@42 for prime to choice.

COUNTRY LARD—8@9c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and advancing; we now quote Jerseys at $12@15 ₱ barrel, as to quality.

CHEESE—We have to report a continued firm market, but there has been no further change in prices. We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory to the trade, at 13@14c, and job lots at 15@17c.

DRIED FRUIT—The arrivals continue light, but the market continues dull and prices are nominal, unchanged, ranging from $8@7 ₱ brl.

POTATOES—The market is dull under the influence of increased receipts and offerings, and as the supply is accumulating, prices are weakening and some holders are willing to make concessions in order effect sales. We quote our quotations on Peach Blows to 1.30@1.35 ₱ bushel on track, 1.40@1.50 out of store.

POULTRY—Chickens, 6@7c; turkeys, 15@16; Ducks, 13@15.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 14@15, 12½ Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 10½; beef tongues, 8½. ₱ lb. Bacon Shoulders, per lb., 7½. Bacon Side Sides, 9½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10½. Do. half bbls, 10½. Do. bbls 10¾. In 10 lb caddies, 12½c. In 5 lb. pails, do. in 3 lb. pails 13½c. ₱ pound. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13½. Ham Sausage, 9 cts.

RAGS—Woolen very dull, quoted at half a cent per ₱. Cotton still quotable at 2¾@3c.

SEEDS—Clover seed is selling at $5.25@5.75, and Timothy at $3.50@3.75. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $2.15.

WHISKY—Is quoted at $1.00 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.03 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—6¼@7c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.00@1.02 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Wood streets:

Acac., sorts, ₱	90a	40 lb	Gil. Anise		4.00 lb
1st select	90a	85 lb	Bergam	4.25a	5.00 lb
2d select	85a	65 lb	Cassia		2.70 lb
Acid, Citric	1.32a	1.50 lb	Castor		2.75 lb
Oxalic	20a	22 lb	Lavender		2.00 lb
Tartaric	60a	62 lb	Linseed	1.05	1.10 gal
Alcohol	2.00a	2.20 gal	Lemon	3.00	3.40 lb
Aloes, Cape		20 lb	Olive	1.25a	2.00 doz
Barb		30 lb	" Qu	6.25a	6.50 doz
Soco		50 lb	" Salad	3.50a	4.00 doz
Ammo., dry	9a	8 lb	Orange		4.75 lb
Ammo., liq	35a	10 lb	Origanum		1.50 lb
Carb	17	18 lb	Pennyr'l	1.50a	2.00 lb
Arsenic, white	20a	22 lb	Peppermt	3.50a	6.00 lb
Asafœtida		45 lb	Rhodium		3.50 lb
Bals. Copaib	1.05a	1.10 lb	Wintergr		3.75 lb
Canada	1.75a	2.00 lb	Sperm		40 lb
Bay Rum	3.25a	3.50 gal	Pot, Hi Carb		30 lb
Bis. Sub car		2.35 lb	Prus. Chrom		90a 1.10 lb
Sulf		2.50 lb	Bromide		80 lb
Blue Mass		80 lb	Chlorate		40a 45 lb
Bitter Sw	13a	14a 40 lb	Iodide		5.25a 5.50 lb
Borax, refd	20a	24 lb	Quinine		2.85a 2.75 lb
Brim., Roll	43a	45a 50 lb	Rochl Salts		35 lb
Flor. sulph	7½a	8a 10 lb	Gin. E. I.		18 lb
Bachu	17a	18 lb	Gin. Jam.		18 lb
Cantharides		1.10 lb	Ipecac		1.85 lb
Camphor ref	90a	95 lb	Jalap P		50 lb
Cardamom	1.00	1.10 lb	Manna S.	1.25a	1.50 lb
Cinnam, Ger		60 lb	" Flor	1.25a	1.50 lb
Cloves	60a	65 lb	Nux Vom		20 lb
Chloral Hyd		2.40 lb	Sar. Mex		2.50 lb
Chlorof'm, N	1.25a	1.30 lb	Opium		12.50 lb
Cincho. Pale		60 lb	Spirits		45 lb
Red		1.30 lb	Val. Supg		28 lb
Yellow		50 lb	Soda Ash		2½ lb
Cochineal	80a	90 lb	Saffron Am.	1.00a	1.25 lb
Colocynt	2a	90 lb	Sal Ammon		18 lb
Cream Tar	49a	52 lb	Epsom	3a	5 lb
Cubebs	18a	20 lb	Glauber	3a	5 lb
Dovers Pwd		1.50 lb	Rochelle	34a	36 lb
Ergot	40a	45 lb	Soda	13a	15 lb
Epsom Salts	4a	5a 100 lb	Nitre, Chili	6a	8a 100 lb
Ether, Sul	85a	70 lb	Cardam		2.50 lb
Galls		30 lb	Hemp	8a	9a 100 lb
Liqu. Cal	44a	50 lb	Mustard		12 lb
" Ab. Ital	40	45 lb	Senna, Alex		25 lb
Fustic	2½	3 lb	" Tinn		20 lb
Glycer. Pure	35a	44 lb	Tinnev		28 lb
Guaiac		1.00 lb	Turmeric	60a	70 lb
Indigo, Mad	1.00a	1.20 lb	Sup. Carbite	12½ a	15 lb
" Sp. F.	1.10a	1.20 lb	White		15 lb
Iodine		5.00 lb	Soda Ash	4½a	5½ lb
Iodoform		1.30 oz	Bi Carb	7a	8 lb
Juniper Ber	7a	8 ₱ bu	Strych Crty		3.12 oz
Logwood	23a	24 lb	Pulv		2.88 oz
Madder	17a	19 lb	Sugar, Lead	22a	25 lb
Magnes, Cal	80a	1.00 lb	Turpen, spts	80a	85 gal
Carb	35a	40 lb	Var., Copal	1.45a	1.60 gal
Manna, Fla		60 lb	Coach	1.20a	1.25 gal
Morph, Sul	5.80a	5.80 oz	Damar	1.80a	1.80 gal
Mur. silver		1.00 oz	Japan	80a	1.30 gal
Opium		8.50 lb	Venet. Red	2½a	4a lb
Powle		11.35 lb	Whiting	1½a	3½ lb

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, February 26, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market since the date of our last report has been moderately active, but prices are weaker, as compared with the corresponding time last week, and the probability is that some further decline will be realized before long, we will ship on further east in preference to selling at the rates current here. It is claimed by some of the commission men, that there have been more cattle shipped on in first hands since the reduction in freights, and we believe there will be so from the fact that the cost of transportation, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, is more equalized now than it ever was before. Quotations for the different grades may be given as follows: Extra 1,500 steers @5; prime 1,400 6¾ @6; fair to good 1,300 @5¾@6; common 1,100@1,200, 5¼@5¾; 900@1,000, 4¾@5¼.

SHEEP.

The arrivals continue meagre, and they are still selling readily on arrival at full rates; as noted in our report of yesterday, the bulk of the offerings this week were unusually common in point of quality, and the supply of the better grades was scarcely equal to the demand. Extra 100@110 lbs fine wool, 7@7¾; 90@100 lbs, 6¾@6¾; good 80@90 lbs, 6¾@6¾; common 70@75 lbs, 4¾@5.

HOGS.

The hog market since the date of our last report has undergone but little change, excepting perhaps there is a firmer feeling in consequence of the continued light receipts. Prime Philadelphia hogs 6¾@6¾; fair to prime Yorkers, 6¾ @6¾.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 26, 1874.

The Crude market continues dull and depressed, although as compared with yesterday, there has been but little change in prices. Sales were reported at Parker at $1.75 ₱ brl, and in bulk barges here at 4¾c ₱ gallon, equal to about $1.6 @1.65 ₱ brl. at Parker. The cost of transportation by river is much cheaper than by rail, and this accounts for the marked difference above noted. Refined continues very quiet there is some little inquiry for future delivery, but exporters don't seem to want spot oil. Quotations may be given at 12¾@13¼ for March and last half, on cars here to go east, and 14¾@15 delivered in Philadelphia. There was an inquiry to day for April and May together at 15c.

The barrel market continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; $1.65 for countries, and $1.75 for city make.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Ref Co.	Tack Bros.	455

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Bushnell	National O. W.	927
Stewart	Sunbeam O. W.	74
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	472
Boalsnell	Hutchinson O. W.	605
Duncan	American O. W.	993
Total.		2,872

New York Produce Market

NEW YORK, February 25—Butter—Receipts for the week 11,795 pkgs, do last week 10,8 8, do same week last year 14,774 do; exports for week, 35. There is no abatement in the buoyant feeling that prevailed at our last, and the improvement we foreshadowed was early substantiated in almost every grade of round table stock. Choice half tubs are very scarce, and since Friday last the competition for them has run extraordinarily close. We hear of several small lots broken from the reputable dairies at 35c. About all the gilt edged new attainable has been secured in that way. There is considerable business in prime dairies to the trade, and our quotations for such parcels are about as firm as they were. We go to a wholesale dealer as when divided up among buyers for consumptive distribution. The latter buyers are paying upper rates with very little hesitation in looking upon the fact as the cheapest in the now narrow range of quotations. There is a good Eastern demand including free sales of long dairies, for that section. Baltimore has drawn largely upon our Welsh tubs, and the medium grades of them are marked to sellers favor. Western solid packed butter is scarce; no large orders can be filled at present. Rolls are also firm at the improved range.

Cheese—Receipts for the week 18,248 boxes, do last week 8,892 do, same time last year 12,605, exports past week 19,34 boxes, same time last year 3,541 do. Gold closes 112¾@112⅝. Cable to-

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river at this point continues to recede steadily, with scant eleven feet in the channel last evening. Both the Allegheny and Monongahela are falling at headwaters. Weather yesterday was clear and cold—would freeze sharply again last night.

The Granite State, from Portsmouth, was the only arrival. The Juniata had not arrived when we left the wharf, although momentarily expected. As will be seen by card, she is announced to depart again on Saturday evening.

The towboat Comet was making preparations to depart for St. Louis last evening, where she will be employed by her new owners as a harbor boat. She will be in command of Captain John M. Hare until she reaches that port.

—The Esperanza is announced to take her departure for St. Louis to-morrow without fail.

Captain Cox is still undecided, but the probability is that he will load the Messenger for Nashville.

Com. S. B. Coulson is on the sick list, but it is probable he will soon be able to be out again.

Following passed towboats took their departure with tows of coal: Joe Walton and Hawk for Cincinnati, Boaz, Samson No. 2, Enterprise, D. D. Wood and Bengal Tiger for Louisville, and the John Gilmore for St. Louis.

The Iron Mountain will commence loading for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi after the Esperanza.

The Alice Brown left Louisville on Wednesday night with a tow of coal for Cairo, and Baltimore Belle passed Cairo the same day en route for New Orleans.

—As the New Orleans Picayune paper says: And now, to record briefly what was done about the levee yesterday, we may state that the immense Memphis packet, which is on her second trip out of Ohio river, brought nineteen hundred tons of freight, after discharging three hundred tons on way, and that with this heavy load aboard she was drawing only seven feet four inches forward and five feet eight inches aft. Is it not something of a feather in her cap to do that? Her owner's have occasion to be proud of this same Paragon, which is so aptly named, considering her large capacity and very light draft. In the detail of her cargo we find 6,381 sacks corn and several other heavy items of capital interest to our Western receivers.

—The Dakota Southern Railroad Company will commence the erection of a large warehouse at Yankton, 60x200 feet, immediately for the accommodation of the increasing trade from the Sioux City Journal remarks: "This is the best evidence, aside from seeing papers, that Corn Palace has been awarded the contract, that all the freight will be forwarded up the river via Sioux City and Yankton. The warehouse is to be completed by the 15th of March.

—The following are the pilots of the towboats which have left, and will leave Louisville on this tide, with tows of coal for points on the Ohio and Lake No 3, Hugh Bevington and W. Carter; John A. Wood, George McBride and Dan Tole; Tinsley, Jas. Fitzpatrick and Charley Hostander; Fred Wilson, Geo. and Ben Cox; Simpson Horner, R. D. Olds and John Douglass; Alice Brown, Jas. Taylor and George Burrett; James Gilmore, Barney Seals and ——.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati Gazette says: The Tacy passed up yesterday with 3 barges, and 1 empty oil barrels. —The Bila passed up yesterday with a tow of empty barges. —The R. W. Shilinger left Parker's Landing last night for and have the Chas. Bodman's re shipping freight hauled to her, and will leave for Pittsburgh at noon to-day.

—The Louisville Courier of Wednesday says: The Alice Brown arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday with a full tow of coal for the Cairo and the falls. She will leave for New Orleans tonight.—The Simpson Horner left last night for Memphis and New Orleans with a tow of coal, and another 10,000 bushels of coal.

—The steamer Gov. Allen was not sold by the United States Marshal at New Orleans last Wednesday. She is still under command of the former steam captain, however, who has numerous interested parties to reappear the third Monday of March, and show cause why she should not be sold to satisfy E. Fehrenbacker.

—The St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday says: Capt. Ike Whitaker, now in the coal business with the McDonalds of Pittsburgh, was in the city. He thinks the Fearless, which Towboat he will wait for, passed Cairo yesterday. He has the Mona Ware in tow, and her barges with iron ore for the return voyage.

—Capt. John N. Bofinger is in New Orleans in the interest of the new consolidation of the Carroll and Baker lines of St. Louis and New Orleans packets. It is thought that the new arrangements will move a success.

—The Eureka is making tri-weekly trips as a Louisville & Kentucky river packet.

THE SUNKEN STEAMER BELFAST.

A private dispatch from Louisville yesterday morning, gave information that the Belfast had sunk on the falls. She was en route from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, with 10,000 tons of freight, and while passing the Tarascon Mills above Shippingport, at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, under the guidance of Capt. Frank Varble, her barges became foul. A log had got into her wheel, causing the boat to sink against the mill, and the heavy shock crash in her port guard, thus causing her to take water freely. The Belfast was run out on Pleasure Bar, settling down in 12 feet of water. The officers, crew and passengers escaped with their baggage. The Hollin passed alongside of her yesterday, working at the wreck.

The Belfast, before she sunk, was valued at $35,000, insured for $25,000, as follows: Fire men's, of Chnpinati, $5,000; Farmer's, of Cincinnati, $2,500; National, of Cincinnati, $4,500; Ames, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Ferry, of Cincinnati, $5,000; Wheeling Clothes, $7,000.

Reference to the record at the Custom House shows that the Belfast was a steel hull, 2 decker, built here by D. Z. Sedam, at a cost of $60,000, in August, 1870, and began her career as a packet, under command of Capt. J. Pinkney, on the New Orleans trade. Length 301.2 feet; breadth, 45.6 feet; depth, 6.5 feet; tonnage, 794 tons.

A few months ago she became involved in a law suit, which resulted in the United States Marshal at St. Louis to P. Conrad and B. F. Bewley, of Wheeling, and others of the latter who afterward organized as a joint stock company under the title, Belfast Transportation Company, according to the laws of Missouri. At the time she sank she was owned by that company.—Cincinnati Gazette, Thursday.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber, South Fab P Mill; 1 do, Dunbar & Co; 1 do, H P Burgen; 46 bbl brls fish A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car flour, W Aiken & Co; 1 do, Allen & Lyon & Co; 100 do, Atterbury & Co; 85 boxes tobacco, Fahrbach & Co; 10 bales hemp, William Cooper & Co; 25 do, T C Jenkins; 25 do, Carter Bro & Co; 14 bxs frames, Boyd & Mc Lorgan; 8 bales rags, Fleming & Co; 2 pcs iron, Lyle & Co; 7 C H Biggert; 8 brls eggs and butter, P Duff and Son; 100 brls flour, Spoonaker & Co; 98 sks oats, S H Pond & Co; 200 do, Dilworth Bros & Co; 1 bx keymer Bro; 24 bdls paper, Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 263 sks oats, Elwood & McC; 30 kegs o meal, Dunlevy Bro; 11 do, Penfield & Co; 3 bxs tobacco, Hallowbone, 2 bxs butter, J A Graff; 11 bxs butter, Voigt M & Co; 2 kegs a butter, Loh & C; 83 bags ear corn, Mellon, Harbison & Co; 1 bdl staples, Wilson Bro; 50 do flour, 250 sks do, Watt L & Co; 16 sks oats, W H Nankier & Co; 1 brl eggs, Head C & Co; 130 bags oats, 12 bgs rye, J Rose; 20 bdls nubs, Lyle B and McC.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—4 cars sheep, Bickham; do flour, W Hasbrge & Co; 1 do oats, J J Rumseyer; 1 do, Schnelbach & H; 8 pkgs butter 5 do eggs, Voigt M & Co; 3 do and 6 bxs, J S Dilworth & Co; 3 cars straw, Lewis O & P; 1 car potatoes & 1 tubs butter, W H Graff & Co; 1 do, Johnston & B; 2 cars steel, W Mullins; 1 do, Lyle & Co; 1 do hay, Reed H; 80 brls flour, Ward La; Co; 200 do, owners; 100 do, B H Voskamp; 10 50 brls peas, Haworth & D; 50 do, Langorder & Co; 50 do, G J Langsdale & Co; 2 brls wines, Field & M; 25 do, J McCullough; 50 tres pickles, Heinz N & Co; 1 car plaster, Keystone F G Co; 1 do, s iron, McKnight D & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lumber, W Chisholm; 40 do staves, J H Lotz & do, A Dipp; 1 do J Gomber; 1 car lime, Holbrook & Co; 3 do hay, G Stewart, 23 sks do, 2 do meal, G F Comley, 8 pails tobacco, F Sanders; 1 car shingles, I Coates, Vogtlir K & Co; 1 do p lead, Lewis Spring F & Co; 2 do, Beymer B & Co; 1 car hay, A Hevis; 1 do straw, R Pennell; 2 do f seed, M Bugdam; 1 do flour, F A Andrews & Co; 3 do hay, W Neiss; 1 do Burton; 1 do lime, Robinson & W; 1 car shingles, F Becker; 1 car s iron, Spang C & Co; 2 do staves, L G Chandler; 1 do lime, Robinson & W; 1 do oats, Loge feed, 10 do flour, I Hippley; 10 do meal, Beck field & N.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—4 cars lime stone, Isabella F Co; 25 do coal N Y and C G Co; 1 do, Schmucker & Co; 1 do, Voigt M & Co; 1 do ice, Chau I & I Co; 1 do potatoes, Voigt M & Co; 1 do rye, W J Meek; do coke, Keystone B & C; 25 bxs starch, Dorrington Bro; 30 do, Charles Beles.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER JUNIATA.—F Eichenlaub 10t furniture, H Young and S do, Krample and H do, Henry Berger do, W H Lemon do, Lemon and W do, J Bernhard do, F and H do, J B Light do, Close, S and C do do, D W Huntsman do, G H Dauler do, C Matters and Co do, B Zinkard do, Dryden and E do, M Seibert and Co 2 brls varnish, Wilson and M do, R E Sellers and Co do 4 boxes medicine, Geo A Kelly and Co 7 do 5 brls 1 oil, 10 do b seed, A W Kredel and Co 2 do medicine, Holly and Williams 3 coils rope 1 sk, F G W Backoffen 1 box, Carter Bros 10 pkgs tobacco, J W & G Bagley do, Schmucker & Co 2 do, S P Shriver & Co 1 do, R & W Jenkinson 60 do, A Kirkpatrick & Co 30 do, Dilworth Bros 30 do, W L Jones & Co 16 do, J W Painter 50 do, Hunter & C 50 do, F & H 3 half casks bacon 9 hhds do, Braden & F 6 brls d pennies, W Frank & Son 1 pack to glass, A & D Schantz 6 brls d pennies, A C 5 brls d pennies, to order 20 bags do, J A Graff & Son 10 pkgs butter 20 brls eggs 80 do potatoes, Bruce H & Co 1 pkg do, Hoffman 5 brls c meal, R Townsend 40 bales cotton, Kennedy C & Co 115 do, Birmingham W & Co 62 bales cotton, E H Myers & Co 30 brls lard oil, P Duff and Son 50 cases merchandise, J W Thursby & Co 100 bags f s meal, J R Hunter 50 brls c bris, Thompson A C 30 3 bags feed, Carbuckles & Co 50 cases tobacco, 82 brls molasses, Wm Means 19 do, Rnrx & G 20 do, S Ewart & Co 15 do, Capt J W Heltzhoover 8 bales hay, W J Kountz 141 do, Fairman & H 2 8 do, 255 bales straw, C P Markle & Co 39 do rye, R Dickey & Co 98 bags c corn, 179 do e do, Mrs Miller 2 barrels flour, J Williams 2 horses, ET Mitchell 8 000 keg hoops, F H Kennecy 4 dogs, T Bradley & Co 10 bales oats, Gallinger & Co 66 brls g ware 41 bxs 2 cks do.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloom.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. & LESSEE.

Byers McC & Co, m	1	Beamer, m	4
Nimick and Co, m	17	W J Anderson, m	1
Isabella Furnace, m	9	Lewis O and P, m	2
Pgh Forge & I Co, m	8		
Total	46		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight D & Co, o	2	Reese G & W, o	2
Shoenberger B & Co, o	8	Lloyd & R, p	1
Dilworth P & Co, p	2	McKnight P & Co, o	4
Pgh Bolt Co, o	2	Lucy Furnace, o	9
Isabella Furnace, o	60		
Total			81

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Kloman C and Co, m	4	Zug and Co, m	1

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson

Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

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PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has Diplomas in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 2, and 6 to 7 A. M. Sundays excepted. fe2-19

BATCHELOR'S

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage February 26.

Editor Tribune, Saltsburg, Pa., 3c; K. T. Knake, New York, 4c; Lakens Sisters, Brinton, Pa., 2c.

Another Charge.

Yesterday afternoon a young man named Samuel Reynolds was placed in the lock-up on a charge of stealing a patent clock, used by a watchman at his father's finding in the Eighth ward. Subsequently, a second charge was preferred against him for false pretense—the charge being that he obtained from a water street house, a lot of twine valued at $36, by representing that it was for his father. The cases will be heard this morning before Deputy Mayor Neillie.

Will of the Hon. H. B. Swoope.

Yesterday the will of the late Hon. H. Bucher Swoope was admitted to probate by Register Gray. It is dated 1865, and is witnessed by W. Radebaugh and A. A. Adams, citizens of Clearfield borough. The deceased bequeaths all his property to his wife, Susanna P. Swoope, and appoints her executrix. This includes a policy of insurance for $5,000 in the Penn Mutual, which he had, being in debt, taken the precaution to have written, that class of personal effects being free from seizure. He requests that his library be preserved in tact, and that his wife give it to that one of his sons who in her judgment will make the best use of it. He further requests his widow, being fully aware of his views on the subject, not to re-marry.

Spoiling an Experiment.

Yesterday morning Prof. J. J. Allises, a chemist residing in Cedar avenue, Allegheny, made information before Alderman Smith, charging John McGuas and Wm. Baker, two boys, with malicious mischief. He alleged that he has been constantly annoyed by boys going to and from school breaking his windows, and that yesterday the two defendants mentioned shoved in the door violently while he was in the act of making an experiment. He was experimenting with some chlorine and gold, and by reason of the abrupt entrance of the boys he lost thirty-seven pennyweights of gold, as well as the glass retort, which was broken. The whole damage sustained amounted to about $63.65. The police are after the boys.

WESTERN IRON ASSOCIATION.

General Meeting of the Members Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon a general meeting of the members of the Western Iron Association was held at their headquarters on Fourth avenue. The meeting was very largely attended, the expectation having generally been indulged in previously by the trade, that some action would be taken looking to a closer unification of interests for future operations. The general situation was discussed at considerable length, but it was finally decided to take no definite action at present looking to any change.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL TAX.

The Assessment for the Year 1874.

Last evening the Finance Committee of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers held a meeting to prepare their report for the next meeting of the Board. The Committee after making a careful estimate of the prospective expenditures for the year 1874, concluded that the amount needed would be about $116,000. The matter of the tax levy was next considered, on the basis of the city valuation as given by the County Commissioners as a guide. The Committee found that by adding to this valuation, they could receive sufficient revenue, from a levy of two mills, and will so report to the Board. Last year the levy was eleven mills, but the reduction this year is gained through the increase in the valuation.

A BELLIGERENT BARKEEPER.

He is Jailed for Trial for Abusing a Woman.

Last night a hearing was had before Deputy Mayor Neillie in the case of Emma J. Smith, against Charles Preston. The facts in this case will be remembered by our readers. Mrs. Smith had been living separated from her husband, and that proceedings were entered in Court, looking toward a divorce. She went to his saloon, No. 204 Beaver avenue, one Saturday evening, as she says, by his invitation, to talk over the matter, when she was assaulted by Preston, the barkeeper, and knocked down. When she came to Mayor's office to make information against him, she fainted, and was in the hysterics for several hours; and according to her statement at the hearing, was not thoroughly conscious for forty-eight hours.

The man Preston clerky'd for McKeesport, but was arrested there and brought back. He did not deny, when put upon the stand, that he had struck the woman, but said it was for some insulting words used toward him.

The result of the hearing was that the accused was sent to jail for trial in default of $500 bail.

COSTLY SHEDS.

The "Drove Yard" Case in Allegheny.

Last evening a hearing was had before Deputy Mayor Neillie in the case of John McIntyre and others charged with violating a city ordinance, by building frame sheds at the drove yards in the Second ward, Allegheny. There was considerable interest felt in the case, inasmuch as the citizens in that locality are getting very restive at the maintenance of the drove yards near their homes. There was a large crowd in attendance. The evidence was taken by Officer Geary, and several witnesses were called to testify that the sheds had been built.

The defendant did not deny that he had built them, but claimed that he had not finished the work. They had been built up against the fence on the sidewalk, and it was only an ordinary board fence. He intended to take it down, and erect a brick wall in the front.

Deputy Mayor Neillie held that this was not a sufficient explanation of the violation of the ordinance,—especially as it appeared from the evidence that this idea of building a wall, was an after-thought which followed the entering of the charge. He therefore imposed a fine of $100 and costs upon Mr. McIntyre, who paid the money, but took an appeal to Court.

ALMOST SUCCESSFUL.

Wm. Henry Ash Tries the Virtues of Bed Bug Poison to Ease Him of Life's Troubles.

William Henry Ash, a colored man, who resides on Carroll street, Allegheny, yesterday morning created a sensation in his neighborhood by trying to commit suicide. William Henry, it seems, is not particularly happy in his domestic relations, and has several times threatened to "take up arms against a sea of trouble" and oppose them with suicide. He concluded to make the experiment at one o'clock yesterday morning, and selected for the purpose a liquid dose labelled "Bed bug poison," which was fortunately within reach. He had failed to take almost half of the contents, when he was observed, and then there was a wild flight for a physician. Dr. W. W. Cole was summoned, and succeeded, after considerable trouble in bringing the man back to consciousness, and last evening he was able to sit up and take some nourishment. William at first insisted that some of his friends should favor him with a pistol, which he said was in one of his pockets, but a search there revealed a hymn-book. He afterwards concluded to live a little longer, and it is probably he will now have a renewed lease of life.

His wife, with an indifference either real or assumed, when the doctor came to the house, was in favor of allowing nature to finish the poison—to take its course, and so expressed herself by exclaiming, "if he wants to kill himself, why let him do it?"

Ash is in the employ of Mills & Co., Liberty street, this city, and is considered a good workman. His employers kindly told the attending physician that they would pay all bills for medical attention, as Ash was a good man and they didn't want to lose him.

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITY.

A Petition in Divorce and what the Evidence Developed.

The evidence taken by the examiner in the matter of the petition for divorce of Odessa Schooley from her husband, James M. Schooley, developed some features of matrimonial infelicities which should, upon perusal, console ancient maidens and those approaching that condition of life for their estate of single blessedness. The ground on which the separation was claimed was extreme cruelty, and it must be admitted that the following specimens of domestic life of the Schooleys fully bears out the petitioner in her allegations.

Their land lady Mrs. O'Hara stated that the parties occupied two rooms of hers on Rose street. One night he chased his wife out of their part of the house, and she ran across the hall into the room of a little daughter of the witness. The husband followed her and threatened to kill her with a hatchet if she did not go back. One morning about the first part of December, 1867, Mrs. Schooley went down stairs, just as the witness got up, and said she had been sitting at the head of the garret stairs all night, her husband having put her out of the room the night before. Deponent said that one of his most cherished amusements to look his wife out of the room when he went to his work and leave her to her own devices.

Another witness testified that she kept Mrs. Schooley at her house for four months as an act of mercy. On one occasion, while this witness was on a visit at Schooley's, and while his wife was in a very delicate condition, he took some fruit jars, broke them into small pieces, and piled the pieces together within the confines in the middle of the room. He then took out his knife, ripped off his clothes, cut them up and mixed them with the fruit and pieces of jars, and set fire to the pile. Subsequently the label last informed witness that her husband had come home, locked the door and announced his intention of "fixing her." He began operations by dashing the oil lamps into the fire, thus setting the room in flames in a moment, and when she, with her little child, endeavored to escape he prevented them. Fortunately she succeeded, with the help of others, in extinguishing the embryo conflagration without damage to herself or infant. Voluminous evidences of a similar nature was offered, but the above is a fair specimen of the whole.

The Court issued a decree of divorce yesterday and ordered that the respondent pay the costs of suit, including $50 for counsel fees.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. and Mrs. John Saunderson, an aged couple, who are widely known in Allegheny, and just as universally esteemed as they are known, will celebrate their Golden Wedding at their residence in Ross township this evening.

***General B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is on a visit to his brother in-law, Rev. James R. Mills, of Sewickley. Last evening he, with a number of local dignitaries, was the guest of Hon. D. N. White. He will return to Washington on Saturday.

NEW WATER WORKS INQUIRY.

The Water Committee to Investigate Deviations from the Original Plans—An Inspection of the Work Agreed on—The Engineers to Report Immediately.

The Water Committee held an important special meeting last night to consider the following resolution offered by Mr. Littell and passed in the Select Council at its last session:

As it is evident that the new water works are being constructed at a cost much greater than the estimate accompanying the plans and specifications adopted and authorized by these Councils, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Water Committee be authorized, assisted by the Chairman, Chief Engineer, the Mechanical Engineer, the Consulting Engineer and the Superintendent of the old water works to investigate and point out all deviations from the authorized plans and specifications and by whom ordered, and the reason therefor; and they shall also with this approval of Councils stop all doubtful work until the plans are revised and harmonized.

Mr. Mitchell desired to know who the consulting engineer was.

Mr. Kennedy said it was Mr. Lane, of Milwaukee.

Mr. Mitchell—And does he get a salary?

Mr. Kennedy—Yes, I believe he gets $2,500 a year.

Mr. Mitchell could not see the sense in having a consulting engineer in Milwaukee for a Pittsburgh enterprise, and desired to know for what time Mr. Lane was engaged.

In formation was volunteered in answer that it was for one year, but nobody appeared to know when his time would expire.

It was explained by Mr. Kennedy that it was customary for large cities engaged in such extensive improvements to have a consulting engineer not necessarily a resident, in fact in the majority of instances non-resident. Mr. Lane was frequently in the city to attend to his duties. Mr. Mitchell thought he should be at the present meeting and take a seat as a member of the Board.

Mr. Meyran wanted to know whether he was consulted by the mechanical engineer.

Mr. Kennedy replied in the negative.

Mr. Lowry said he consulted everybody from whom he thought he could get any information but it didn't cost the city anything.

A running discussion then ensued relative to the best plan for procuring the information necessary to make a report in pursuance of the resolution. It was decided finally as a preliminary measure to question the civil and mechanical engineers, in order to give the members of the committee a rough idea of the extent of the inquiry which they were about undertaking.

Mr. Kennedy was called upon first, and stated that the only important changes in his department were in the reservoirs. The general plan of these remains the same as in the original, but some alterations had been made in details. The Brilliant Hill reservoir had been increased in capacity, and otherwise improved, by being made five feet deeper than was at first contemplated.

Mr. Watson, in answer to some objection advanced to this plan, defended the action of the late Commission, of which he was a member. He thought the extra depth was a good move; there was no use in making a frog pond when the people wanted a reservoir of pure, cool water. Nobody wished to drink from warm, shallow pools, such as we have been doing for so many years, and like he used to do when visiting Ireland.

Mr. Kennedy continued, explaining that the area of the Brilliant Hill reservoir had not been changed. The only other alterations were in the gate chambers, new valves being substituted for dry valves which are cheaper on account of the saving in masonry, and in placing two fifty inch influent pipes instead of smaller ones. He could not state the additional expense of the latter, but it was considered necessary to deviate from the original plan in this particular to meet the requirements of the machinery.

The Hiland avenue reservoir had been increased in area and a little in location. Its capacity will be 118,000,000 gallons, and the Brilliant Hill from fifty-eight to fifty millions.

Mr. Lowry was then invited to elucidate. He stated that the original plans as drawn up by Messrs. Cheesbro and Lane under the administration of the first commissioners, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, and Messrs. Stalger and Barr, did not touch on the matter of engines excepting incidentally. The plans and specifications adopted were those submitted to the Water Commission and were accepted after their return from an examination of other water works in the East. Two engines were ordered to start out with, and subsequently two others. No deviation has as yet been made from the plans referred to.

Mr. Harrison moved that a copy of the resolution of the Councils be furnished to each of the parties mentioned in it, and that the Civil and Mechanical Engineers be directed to draw up a detailed account of deviations and cost thereof, to be reported to a sub-committee of five to be appointed by the Chairman.

This was agreed to, and Messrs. Watson, Mitchell, Aull, Cunningham and Brown detailed for the "sub" duty.

Mr. Lowry presented his report for 1872–3, which was received.

A free discussion was then had on whether it would be advisable to appoint a sub-committee of nine and refer the entire business connected with the inquiry under the resolution of Select Council to it, the experience of the late Commission, given at second hand, was against such action, and it was finally concluded to profit by their advice, and the whole committee conduct the investigation.

Mr. McCarthy moved that the Secretary report at the next meeting the amount of money belonging to the city in the hands of John Ross. Carried.

The same gentleman also made a motion dismissing the consulting engineer, but as the impression was that the term of his engagement had expired the resolution was withdrawn until an examination of the minutes of the Water Commission should be made.

Mr. Lowry desired authority to contract for the material necessary to construct a huge filter in the Allegheny river opposite the pumping works. He thought the entire job could be done for $35,000, but the committee evidently was not in a humor for additional expenditures, and laid the matter over for future consideration.

Mr. McCarthy suggested that bids be received for the boilers for the new works, and that the contract be let as soon as possible. He thought this should be done because so many men are out of employment, and the action proposed would not only give many of them work, but, owing to the dullness of the times and consequent competition, the city could get these boilers cheaper than in a brisk season.

The committee, however, was unfavorable to the letting of any contracts until these now in progress are examined, and so the matter was laid over.

Mr. Aull thought it a waste of time for the members to discuss what should and what shouldn't be done, when none of them knew anything about the Water Works. He proposed that the committee appoint a day to visit the field of operations, and make a personal examination of the work done.

This was agreed to, and the 11:40 train next Tuesday set for the start for the pumping works. It being understood that if a special car would be obtained to take them up early, members would be notified.

Adjourned.

THE REVISORS.

At Work Again Yesterday—The Returns from the Twenty-fifth Ward.

Yesterday morning the Board of Revision, Mr. Speer, of the Fourth ward, presiding.

After the minutes had been read, the credentials of Mr. McWilliams as a member from the Nineteenth ward were presented.

Mr. Sime called attention to the fact that there was an irregularity in the certificate. The new Constitution requires the certificate of election to be signed by the Prothonotary, but that presented had been signed by the Judge of Elections.

The importance of this point seemed to have considerable effect upon the members of the Board, and Mr. McElroy suggested that the City Attorney be requested to give an opinion in the matter.

During the wait Mr. C. B. Strain moved that the vote on the assessment of the Fifth ward be reconsidered, and that the original assessment be adopted. Carried.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD REPORT.

Mr. Jarrett, chairman of the Committee on the Twenty-sixth ward, submitted a report, which included the following valuations of property heretofore exempted:

First Regular Baptist Church, building and lot, $9,200.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church, lot and frame building, $10,000.

Welsh Congregational Church, lot and brick building, $10,400.

Gas Works on Wharton street, with lot, $80,860. Including "gasometer."

Engine house, hose, horses, etc., $17,700.

Ft. V. & C. R. R., 6,500 feet of track, $12

Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway Co., $2,289.

Presbyterian Church and lot, $34,240.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway, 6,700 feet of track, $13,400.

Mt. Oliver Coal Railroad and lot, with 1,333 yards of track, $12,480.

Public school house and lot $40,300.

German Lutheran Church property, at Eighteenth and Sidney streets; lot, $9,300; two story brick church, $30,000; two story brick parsonage, $5,000; one story frome school house, $1,000.

First Methodist Church, at Eighteenth street and Carry alley; two story brick church, $20,000; lot, $4,000.

German Evangelical Church, lot on Jane street, $7,500; two story brick church, $20,000.

German Baptist Church property. Lot on Nineteenth street, $3,000; one story brick church, $6,000; two story frame parsonage, $3,200.

The list given embraces a total of $381,310 for the entire ward.

FRONT FOOT ASSESSMENT.

Clifton street—Lots 59 by 120. $50 per foot front. Lots 20 by 100, $40.

Wharton street—Lots 20 by 120, $60 per foot front. Lots 20 by 100, $40.

Sidney street—Lots 20 by 120, $75 per foot front. Lots 20 by 60, $50.

Carson street—Lots 20 by 120, $200 per foot front. Lots 20 by 100, $150.

Sarah street—Lots 20 by 120, $120 per foot front. Lots 20 by 100, $150.

Jane street—Lots 20 by 120, $75 per foot front. Lots 20 by 60, $50.

Mary street—Lots 20 by 120, $60 per foot front. Lots 20 by 60, $40.

Josephine street—Lots 20 by 120, $50 per foot front. Lots 20 by 60, $35.

CHANGES PER FOOT FRONT.

The following changes in prices per foot front were reported: Larkin's alley, from $25 to $35, by sixty feet. Cary alley, from $25 to $35 per foot front, on lots twenty by sixty feet. Wright's alley, from $25 to $35 on lots same size. Fox alley, from $25 to $35 on lots same size. Harkin's alley, from $25 to $30 on lots same size.

The City Attorney decided that the certificate of election presented by Mr. McWilliams was not correct, and that all certificates must be issued by the Prothonotary.

The report, as presented, was adopted without change, and the Board adjourned to meet on Monday next.

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The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

The argument list is still being disposed of in this Court.

Watson vs. Horner, Wood & Co., on trial all of last week and the first three days of the present week, has been concluded, the jury returning a verdict in one case for the plaintiff for $7,100, and in the other (both were tried together) for defendant. The action was brought to recover damages and the cost of keeping the mines of the plaintiffs free for several years from the waste water flowing from the mines of defendant. The issue will be finally decided in the Supreme Court.

By order of the Court, James Thoburn was discharged from jail under the insolvent act.

Decrees in divorce were made in Helen J. Tressider vs. William Tressider, and Odessa Schooley vs. James M. Schooley, elsewhere referred to.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

Keystone Flint Glass Co. vs. Kirchner & Co., action to recover rent due. The jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff for $62.56. Reasons were filed and a motion made for a new trial.

Bigley vs. Douglass, action to recover for non-fulfillment of a contract for the delivery of stone at the new pumping works of the city water works. The jury is out.

Dettrich vs. Aiken, reported yesterday, the plaintiff took a non suit.

Galusha et al. vs. Ramaley et al., four cases, previously reported, the jury returned the following verdict: P. Galusha against the defendants for trespass, in favor of plaintiff for $226.80. Frank Galusha against the same defendants to recover the value of the raft of lumber in dispute, verdict for plaintiff for $100; Peter Galusha, against same defendant, verdict for plaintiff for $100; W. H. Wilson vs. same, verdict for plaintiff for $100.

Adam Weise vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., action to recover on a promissory note for $5,000 made by Calvin Adams in the name of the firm of which he was a member, and which is defendant in this cause, is on trial. The case is similar in those against B. A. & Co. already published in full some weeks since.

Trial List for To-day.

Ginnot vs. Mullen.
McCry vs. Haraun.
Cadman & Son vs. Hellhoner.
Wallace et al. vs. Seward.
Ansbutz & Co. vs. Speight.
Elsessor vs. Ewing & McAfee.
Fitzzimmons vs. McCullough et al.
Huber et ux. vs. Heibe.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

The following admiralty business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Bigley vs. steamer "Oil Valley," in admiralty, J. Burford, the Pittsburgh Issurance Company, Neal, Wamtter & Co., and the City of Pittsburgh were allowed to intervene.

Bigley vs. steamer "J. Sharp McDonald," in admiralty, J. J. Dougherty, J. Burford, and the Pittsburgh Insurance Co., were allowed to intervene.

Ackley vs. steamer "Stella," John Burford, W. B. Huston, J. B. Conway, S. Morrow, and George H. Stover & Co., were allowed to intervene as parties libellant.

The following bankruptcy business was disposed of:

A. H. Branson, of Crawford Co., debtor, filed an answer to the petition in bankruptcy of Fred. W. Hinldekoper, of Titusville, and was granted a jury trial at the next term of court.

The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate of Wilmarth & Rodi, of Wanen & Co., bankrupts, sale confirmed, and assignee directed to execute the necessary deeds.

In the case of David Horn vs. Thomas Jones, of Mercer county, a motion for injunction was argued by D. T. Watson, Esq., for, and W. Maxwell and J. M. Stoner contra. The preliminary order was dissolved and the injunction dissolved as to Fell and Sowell, and the decision was reserved as to Shepplar. Injunction granted as to all other persons served with notice and making default.

In the case of McIlroy & Dickson vs. Wm. Carmichael, of Mercer county, as alleged bankrupt, the hearing upon the motion for an injunction was continued to the 5th prox.

In the case of Dilworth, Hall, as bankrupt, the petition of the assignee for leave to apply the proceeds of sale to the payment of certain judgments, was referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

In the matter of Blackmore & Nelson, adjudged bankrupts on petition of E. P. Jones, trustees, etc., a rule was granted to show cause why the same should not be allowed to intervene.

The hearing on an order to show cause why George D. Evans & Co., of Scranton, debtors, should be declared bankrupts, upon petition of Butler, Bloome & Clapp, creditors, was extended to March 13th.

COMMON PLEAS JURORS.

Summoned for the Second and Fourth Mondays of April.

The following is the jury drawn for the Common Pleas Court for the second Monday of April ensuing:

John M. Woods, farmer; James Carson, merchant; Hugh R. Lang, farmer; Andrew Davidson, carpenter; John Agne, merchant; Aaron De Hahn, pawnbroker; Jacob Finch, gent, Samuel Hamilton, stonemason; J. C. Hill, broom manufacturer; Levi Rush hotel keeper; Owen Gallagher, laborer; John R. Walters, farmer; Ludwig Schafer, tavern; Thomas Atkinson, farmer; Wm. Swing, jr., painter; George Baker, farmer; Samuel Stahl, gent; H. B. Agnew, painter; Samuel Lash, carpenter; Moses Bumpington, gent; A. V. Kipp, lumber merchant; Thos. Killin, gent; R. Darby, gent; W. P. Lewis, manager; W. J. Patterson, carpenter; Lewis Lanner, merchant; Jesse Gardener, shoemaker; Jno. Schaffer, farmer; Edward Manly, farmer; S. B. Thompson, insurance agent; Fred. H. McCabe, farmer; W. C. Brown, marble cutter; Francis Yongling, tailor; Jno. O'Neil, coal merchant; John McCarthy, mill hand; Jno. Beggs, merchant; Wm. Power, farmer; Samuel Logan, miner; J. B. Jones, iron foundry; John Whitemore, merchant; David Gow, merchant; Andrew McKinley, farmer; Henry Strouss, farmer; James Mabley, farmer; S. B. Reed, clergyman; L. B. Patterson, farmer; James Dickson, farmer; H. Ayers, boiler; Wm. P. McCabe, farmer; Joseph W. Boyd, clerk; Pat. Breen, tailor; Samuel Given, Sr., farmer; Robert Bilee, painter; Jno. Elsesser, plasterer, Jno. Carr, brick layer; Jno. Carson, quarry man; Joseph Hamtree maker; Thomas Hyde, merchant; W. B. Alexander, police; Wm. Butt, tavern.

The following have been summoned for the fourth Monday of April:

Wm. Clark, clerk; David Trunlek, lawyer; Henry Shallenberger, clerk; Geo. Gibb, gardener; Samuel Sarver, farmer; George H. Hubley, merchant; Wm. Mittenzell, lumber merchant; Sebastian Kebler, shoemaker; Jno. Ward, glass blower; John C. Campbell, farmer; Hugh Kane, grocer; Jno. Kerr, clerk; Edward Eckhard, clerk; Patrick Clark, baker; Wm. Beam, blacksmith; David Bowman, farmer; Michael Tague, watchman; Jno. Gruber, clerk; J. M. Johnston, farmer; A. D. Clark, oil merchant; Jas. Hemus, painter; Matthew, McCauley, moulder; James Harrison, constable; Chas. Hill, planing mill; John Keating, farmer; Bernard Reigner, tailor; James B. Scott, carpenter; Wm. Wall, artist; Jacob Lashell, farmer; Matthew Wilson, farmer; Jas. Fife, farmer; R. P. Brown, R. R. agent; Curran Beall, packer; John Back, manager; W. A. Rippey, clerk; A. C. Smith, grocer; Jno. Carnahan, farmer; Stephen Fife, farmer; Jas. D. Hilands, surveyor; David Elliot, farmer; David Ahl, farmer; Alex. Postley, manufacturer; John Eisler, farmer; Daniel Boyd, gent; James Robinson, farmer; Wm. Barr, engineer; Joseph Mankle, saloon; Hugh McCready, farmer; J. C. Magian, M. D; C. L. Walters, clerk; L. G. Fox, shoemaker; Peter Connelly, blacksmith; Wm. Atkinson, gent; O. G. Phillips, gent; Thomas Lyle, laborer; George Heddich, gent; Jno. Norris, carpenter; Joseph Mitchell, saloon keeper; Wm. Smoltza, J. P.; E. G. Da Barry, gent.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening the Oates troupe give the "Bohemian Girl." Mrs. Oates has received many commendatory notices from the press for her performance in this piece, and as it is a favorite with the public the house will, no doubt, be filled to its utmost capacity to-night to see the accomplished artiste in a role which shows her power to great advantage. A Charlestown newspaper, in criticising the lady, makes the following complimentary remarks:

The opera was "The Bohemian Girl," and never before have we seen so enchanting a little Arline, Mrs. Oates was in her best vein as an artiste, and her voice, which on former occasions has ling was artistic and beautiful, her voice sweet, pure and distinct, and in her execution of the notes of the upper register she was particularly fine.

CARNCROSS AND DIXEY.—This famous band of minstrels will open at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. The troupe has always been welcomed in this city, and has, by rigidly excluding improprieties, rendered itself very popular among respectable classes. Its reputation in this respect has heretofore resulted in houses crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and we hardly imagine that the lovers of a good hearty laugh will let the opportunity pass without attending the rich and rare performances of this star troupe of the world. Our readers will bear in mind that it is important to secure seats, which can be done without extra cost, as judging by the past, there is no doubt that all available space will be taken up for every evening during the week.

LAFAYETTE HALL.—The mush and milk festival will be continued to-day and this evening at Lafayette Hall. Those who attended yesterday will doubtless drop in again, and those who have not, should not neglect the opportunity to give assistance to a worthy cause, by being present for dinner to-day, and for their rations of mush and milk to-night. Remember that this festival is for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital, one of the most useful and efficiently managed institutions of the kind in the city.

GOUGH.—The talented orator John B. Gough, our readers will bear in mind, will lecture on Saturday afternoon at Library hall. Ladies will thus have an opportunity to attend without escort and as this particular description of intelligent recreation is seldom given except in the evening, we expect to see the seating capacity of the hall filled to its utmost. The lecture for the occasion will be "Peculiar People," one of the most popular of Mr. Gough's list.

To All Whom It May Concern.

We direct the attention of our readers to the elegant undertaking establishment of Messrs. Rodney & Smith, of 39 Ohio street, Allegheny, who have at all times an excellent assortment of Coffins and Caskets of all kinds, and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Hearses and Carriages furnished at the lowest rates. The Messrs. Rodney & Smith are eminently deserving of an extensive patronage for several reasons, among which may be mentioned, experience in and attention to their business, a genuine spirit of liberality and accommodation, strict punctuality to all orders, the excellence of all kinds of goods, and the very reasonable rates at which their patrons are supplied.

MONONGAHELA CITY.

A Trip Thither—Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad—New Towns—The "City by the River."

Comparatively few of the residents of Pittsburgh know of the surroundings of their city of fame and wealth. The immediate suburbs of the city are occasionally visited, and some of them are pronounced delightful,—as they really are. But how many have extended their rambles to the charming town of Sewickley,—or along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad to Greensburg, or amid the historic associations of Braddocks, or through the Chartier's valley, to the old town of Washington. Whether many or few have done this, we venture that a less number have visited a delightful town, that nestles along the banks of one of our main tributaries,—rejoicing in the pretentious name of Monongahela City. Till within a brief period the only public method of reaching it was by steamer, on the river. A slow, plodding, wearisome way it was. True the grand passage of the locks, the somewhat monotonous shores of the river, a landing here and there,—and all else was the dull thud and slush of the wheels that drove the steamer onward.

Now, the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad extends from Birmingham, along the high banks above the river, to Monongahela city. It is a new but thrifty and prosperous road. Three through trains a day, beside some local trains, indicate a fair amount of travel. But on reaching the train, on a recent Saturday, we were greatly surprised to notice six cars, well filled with passengers. I am told the road more than pays expenses, although its trade is not yet developed. It is destined to be a great coal and mineral carrying road. At Monongahela City, much is being said about developing the rich coal veins near there, and the time is thought to be near when a thousand tons of coal can be shipped over the road every day. We hope it may be done. We found the road bed solid and well constructed, the movement of the train easy and pleasant, the cars new, modern, bright and cheerful, showing the road to be good, and the running of the trains well managed.

The marks of new life and growth along the route were very abundant. Homestead is rapidly developing into quite a town. It reminded me, in the variety of its building, of Vineland, N. J. And I saw in the number of well dressed workmen of one story, others pretentions, and with a comfortable look. At Elizabeth, too, I noticed marked improvements on the side of the river where the railroad is located. A fine block of stores, and a number of residences in such a manner as to indicate that this is to be *the* Elizabeth of future years. At other points there were manifest signs of progress—of the new life that a railroad always brings.

In fifteen minutes is the time to Monongahela City. We moved into the town, our way illuminated with brilliant jets of gas—the city having recently provided itself with that modern convenience. It is said that the town has a population within reach of three. The price of property has advanced, and population is said to have increased. We half think the last statement had in it a little of the exaggeration inspired by the enthusiasm of the residents of a town that has *just begun* to grow. Still, what was said to be wonderful reality, is doubtless grave and modest prophecy. We found muddy streets—one of the legacies of a wretched winter—but, in summer, Monongahela City must be a delightful place, and ought to be a summer resort for such of our citizens as desire the comforts of the city with the privileges of the country.

The banks of the river rise, in gradual and even slope, until, back of the town the rolling table lands are reached. On the opposite side, the hills rise, somewhat precipitously, and are sufficiently wooded to present an agreeable view when the trees are in foliage. The river pursues its winding way, somewhat romantically between the two shores, giving a delightful view,—whether up or down its course. The principal streets of the city run parallel with the river,—the main street being built up with stores, a bank, public buildings, and fine private residences. The churches are uniformly excellent structures. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist, Catholic, and African M. E. Church,—representing, if we remember correctly, the last named. The first three are fine new. That of the colored people is not yet completed, but is a most excellent structure with a slender but towering spire. It is said that the colored people deserve great praise for the efforts put forth in raising means for their church. In spending Sabbath, we were very much impressed with the church going tendency of the people, and the intelligent appearance of the audiences.

The "coal question" is up there as well as here. We listened, in a barbershop, to a very profound discussion relative to the cost of manufacturing the streets,—which is the plan pursued,—the cost to owners of property, and similar questions wonderfully analogous to those of Pittsburgh. Chili Hazzard, Esq., is also the editor of the *Republican*, a neat little journal, that is, we think well patronized, and is a safe and pleasant home paper. It deserves to be well patronized. George V. Lawrence is a resident of the town, and Mr. Morrison, of the Allegheny Valley road is a frequent visitor to the town, it being his old home, his mother and relatives still residing there. Gen. Hiram Miller, D. D. conducts the pastorate of the Methodist M. E. church, this city, is also a resident of the town, and the Presiding Elder of the District.

One circumstance that particularly impressed me was the fact that the people did not seem cityfied. There is apparent everywhere the warm cordiality, the ease and candor that pertains to the country. There was an observable pride in the beauty of the city, and a large confidence in its future growth and rich. The deposits of coal near it are abundant and rich. The lands near are fertile and well cultivated. We do not know of a town that impresses us as having more elements of beauty, more summer has come and thrown its soft enchantment over hill and river, and rolling landscape. We will be glad to be invited there in the season of beauty—late spring or summer. VANNOTE.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

An Estimate of What They Ought to Cost —Figures from One Who Has Been Making a Calculation.

Since the last meeting of Councils, when a little discussion sprung up, as to the "costivity" of the new Water Works, the prospective expenditure in that direction, has been a matter of considerable interest to taxpayers, who express a desire to get at the figures.

In a speech in the Select Council that already $4,000,000 of Water Bonds had been issued, and the natural inference was that this amount had been already spent on the works, and yet left them only one-third completed.

Mr. Lowry, who was in close communion with the Water Commission gave him an opportunity of knowing, took occasion to correct this misapprehension by stating that only two millions had thus far been spent on the works, one million being in the Treasury, and only one million had been expended. The gentleman further remarked that if the works cost when completed, more than $4,500,000 at the very outside figure, some one would have to do a great deal of stealing.

This statement was received with unusual attention in Councils, and outside of it as well, and with a view of responding to the wishes of an interested public, a Press representative yesterday called upon Mr. Laufman, who is regarded as "details." The gentleman called upon, with his usual courtesy, took the trouble to detail, in the conversation that followed, a full history of the work as it had progressed, a few principal facts of which he is doubtless in possession of already, but which are worth a statement of estimates. I should be loath to mind by the reader that Mr. Laufman's special duty as a Commissioner was to look after the contracts, and see that they complied with instructions, and also to make the calculations according to the plans. Hence his estimate is entitled to the greater weight. The estimate made by him is as follows:

Pipes	$1,250,000
Three pair engines	875,000
Three reservoirs	650,000
Boilers	80,000
Land for reservoirs and works	400,000
Foundations and pumping works	250,000
Bridge at Negley's Run	65,000
Stop gates	30,000
Fire plugs	15,000
Laying 15 miles of pipe, including lead, &c	90,000
Salaries for three years	80,000
Roadway and beautifying around reservoirs	150,000
Total	$3,945,000
Contingencies	380,000
Grand total	$4,325,000

These it should be noted are the outside figures for the cost of the different parts. For instance for roadways around the reservoirs Mr. Laufman places the cost at $150,000, whereas they will probably not more than $50,000. The other estimates are also placed at a higher figure than they will cost. In addition he adds $380,000 for contingencies no part of which is likely ever to be used at the figure given with cost to the Water Commission, and in many cases much less. According to that, throwing out contingencies the new water works, with all the pipes laid over the whole city, and everything in complete order, will not cost $4,000,000.

In the same connection also Mr. Laufman detailed the "Changes from Plans" which had been made, and which are as follows:

1. In making the reservoirs larger.

2. Placing them on the steam instead of a hydraulic engine at the Herrons Hill reservoir.

3. In pumping direct into the Hiland avenue reservoir, instead of first into the Brilliant hill, then into Hiland reservoir. This was done to save the cost of the intermediate engines and the fuel which would have to be used.

4. A change in the line of the water pipes from Ellsworth avenue to Centre avenue. These are all the changes made from the original plans, and it is claimed they are changes that saved the city money.

These figures, the gentleman says, can be verified by a comparison of the contracts and prices; the view of the situation they give is certainly encouraging and one which will be pondered just now with interest.

How Nearly Perfect.

Let a candid, thorough and impartial examination of the work performed by the Wilson Sewing machine be made (as an opportunity is now given at No. 14 Sixth street,) and the inevitable conclusion must be that for exquisite beauty of workmanship, for accuracy and regularity of stitch, for strength and durability of seam, for scope and range of variety in its work, the Wilson has no superior, but is vastly ahead of all competitors. The specimens here exhibited are proof conclusive, sufficient to satisfy even the incredulous, that the Wilson is as nearly perfect in every respect as it is possible for human ingenuity to devise or appoint. The World's Fair has said so, and its work will bear truth to the justness of the verdict. Ladies, you are invited to call without delay and examine the beautiful specimens, medals, machines and the elegantly embroidered dress, which is a wonder and curiosity in itself.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Anchor line steamer Australia at Moville.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! The only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the grocery stores, Central Trading Co., 116 second avenue, sole manufacturers.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

Farm For Sale.

Cheap; seventy-seven acres of good farming land, near the Perrysville plank road, will sell cheap if applied to soon, as, if not sold, will then rent it. C. H. Love, 121 Fourth avenue.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Complete Returns of the Last City Election.

The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas finished the arduous task of compiling the returns of the late election for municipal officers yesterday, and for the satisfaction of our readers we present the result in full:

Mayor.

| *Wards.* | *McCarthy.* | *Guthrie.* | *Hershber